FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS RESUME IN PANAMA

PA280226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Panama City, 27 May (AFP) -- In a new attempt to complete the document for peace and cooperation drafted by Contadora, the five Central American countries resumed negotiations in Panama City this afternoon on the pacification of the area. The Honduran and Nicaraguan representatives, who have been key figures during these deliberations, reiterated their willingness to complete the discussion of pending matters related to security and verification of the accords. The delegates of these two countries have announced that for this meeting they have brought specific recommendations concerning the proposals presented on 16, 17, and 18 May during the latest round of negotiations.

Nicaraguan representative Victor Hugo Tinoco detailed a list of weapons classified as offensive weapons which Nicaragua is willing to give up in the framework of the peace negotiations. Tinoco proposed the freezing of all arms purchases and proposed arms limitation talks.

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister repeatedly indicated that it is necessary to be more specific on military matters and stressed that his country is willing to negotiate even the size of its Army. He said: "We do not object to signing a peace instrument on 6 June, although the matters pending are relatively complex." Finally, Tinoco commented that, for the first time during the Contadora talks, substantial topics related to security have been discussed.

In turn, Jorge Hernandez from Honduras said that the classification of armament, as proposed by Guatemala and Costa Rica, would be analyzed this very same afternoon.

Meanwhile, Ricardo Acevedo, Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, said briefly that he would agree with Hernandez on some additional recommendations.

Hernandez said that he has been instructed by his government to complete the negotiation process in order to comply with the deadline set by Contadora, so that the doocument can be signed on 6 June. Hernandez stressed: "We will have the necessary time to sign the document on the date scheduled, provided there is willingness instead of delays."

The meeting initiated today has a new feature: The presence of military advisors of each of the countries participating in the meeting, particularly Honduras and Nicaragua, including security chiefs and several staff members of each country.

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES 23 MAY RALLY ON DEMOCRACY

PY240217 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 May 86

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin to Radical Civic Union, UCR, rally in Plaza de Mayo, from the balcony of Government House in Buenos Aires, broadcast over a national hookup -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen... [applause, shouts] fellow countrymen, I know very well that your presence at this large rally is not meant merely to support a government but actually to show the people's determination to struggle and preserve Argentine democracy. [applause, shouts]

There is another political rally going on a few blocks from here. [hissing] It is a political act like our own act ... [hissing] sponsored by another party. We should not feel that it is being held in opposition to our rally. They can criticize us but, since they are also part of the Argentine people, I am convinced that they are as determined to defend Argentine democracy as you are. [applause, shouts]

Perhaps the fact that these two rallies are being held simultaneously faithfully reflects the objectives of our call, because the institutions cannot guarantee democracy by themselves. The participation of the people is absolutely essential. Therefore, let everyone be welcomed to the streets of Buenos Aires! [applause, shouts]

It has been 30 months of hard work in power. I recall that 1 year ago I called upon Argentines to adopt a war economy against our own limitations and difficulties. Today, I want to tell you that based on everyone's efforts, particularly the heroic efforts of the poorer sectors, we can begin a new stage. Today, I will tell you that we will take off in our march toward Argentina's greatness. [shouts, applause]

All of us together, people and government, have succeeded in restoring the democratic institutions, the full exercise of democracy, and the full powers of each branch of government. We have restored freedom and justice. But the peace that we achieved has also been reflected beyond our borders. All of us together, with the help and the strong support of the Argentine people, could solve the border conflict with Chile and guarantee peace with that brother country. [applause]

Our democracy emerged in the middle of a tremendous economic crisis, perhaps the worst in our history, both at the domestic and at the world level. Despite all this, we were strong enough to fight decisive battles, thus reaching the possibility of promoting growth in our country. We had rampant inflation. For the first time in a long time, the inflation this year has not reached 10 percent. The Argentine people played an essential role in this accomplishment. [applause]

Our democracy was born in the middle of an extremely serious crisis affecting our external accounts. At the very beginning of our term, we began to seek Latin American solidarity. In Cartagena we show to the world and to the powerful in the North how developing nations struggle for national dignity. [applause]

I have heard people say that Argentina has not actually changed, that it is the dictatorship that is ruling under the disguise of democracy. [hissing]

I would like to ask those people to show us the list of missing people, of tortured people, of murders, of court injunctions, and of lawyers who have been sent into exile for having filed these injunctions. [applause, shouts]

Torture has ended, and the law is respected in Argentina. There is no messianism, and there will never be messianism in Argentina. There will be no illegal political order. The Argentine fatherland does not and will not accept either revenge or injustice. [applause, shouts]

Let us build the country. Let us build Argentina. [shouts and cheers] To say that democracy was restored in Argentina on 10 December 1983 is only a half-truth. Only if one is carried away with enthusiasm can the supposition be made that by the simple act of a presidential inauguration, the whole past and its woes have been buried; that the whole past of authoritarianism has been entombed. The restoration of democracy implies a daily battle, great or small, against the pockets of authoritarianism. It must be understood that in the political life of Argentina those pockets still exist. Proof of this is the recurrent outbreaks of terrorism that are disturbing the Argentine people. Proof of this is the psychological war that is casting shadows over the possibility of national coexistence; the sneaking attitude of those who have not learned their lesson and are intent on conspiring against the coexistence and peace of the Argentines.

Despite these obstacles, we will continue to uphold the state of law, bolstering the rights and freedoms of everyone and confronting, as we have always done, any kind of violence, whatever its source. We will continue to work for peace among the Argentines. But I want to seriously warn the nation that the problem can be understood in two ways. If we make the mistake of thinking that overnight on 10 December we fully instituted democracy and fail to realize that the struggle must be continued until the cries of the old Argentina are silenced by the decision of the new Argentina, we will be misled. And we will certainly be misled because that would mean finding the reasons for terrorism and insecurity in the flaws or failures of the democratic institutions, or of the men conducting the democratic government. This in turn will imply that the struggle against terrorism will not be the struggle of the men of democracy against the men of autocracy, but an internecine struggle within the new Argentina. It would have serious consequences for the country if the struggle against insecurity and terrorism developed into a struggle between the government and the opposition.

I do not know when there has been in Argentina the same demonstration of respect for public freedoms as under this government. Certainly, this government can be criticized for many things. True, this government has committed mistakes, but no one, in justice and truth, has the right to point his finger at us to say that we have managed public freedoms in Argentina with an oppressive hand. [applause] We have to work together, not to set aside pluralism and criticism, but to discover the common denominators that set limits to political activities. We must realize that there are practices that cannot be trampled in the conduct of discussions under a pluralist democracy. We have to understand that we have to rally behind the great causes. We are in a serious situation in which the errors and the frustrations of Argentina are permanently repeated in a vicious circle. Our society is beginning to believe that the future is the work of fatalistic forces, not the achievement of human efforts. We have to react, and rapidly. We must do it through participation, putting the necessity of transforming Argentina above all else.

Only through our joint efforts will this transformation be accomplished. I can foresee this possibility through modernization in various basic aspects: modernization in the realizations between the state and society; modernization in the economy; modernization in international relations. As for the relations between the state and society, it is imperative to transform nation's institutions.

If you and the Argentine people want, we will move toward a modernization of the state by furthering the federal system, by reforming the constitution, and by streamlining the administration. But a modern state would be hollow if society also did not undergo a process of modernization to make the modern state work. We believe that the modernization of the Argentine society must be brought about in three fundamental areas: health care, education, and labor-management relations.

However, our society will never achieve its full development if changes conducive to its material well-being are not made. This is why it is necessary to modernize our economy in the fields of investment, technology, and exportation. In order to prevent foreign interventions in our internal modernization, it is likewise necessary to modernize our foreign diplomacy to guarantee Argentina's independence, to strengthen our prestige abroad, and to work for Latin American integration.

Therefore, regarding the state, we will immediately work in favor of administrative rationalization. We will use informatics in all the branches of administration in a few more months. We will work over this base until any Argentine -- from La Quiaca to Ushuaia -- will be able to benefit from the services provided by a computer terminal and know the status of his different legal procedures with the state.

All of you know about the excessive number of public employees. However, we will not create unemployment. There is a surplus of hundreds of thousands of public employees. But we have not and will not cause unemployment. We have not discriminated. We have not and will not create any sort of superfluous posts.

However, we have frozen the number of posts, and despite the increase of personnel in the fields of security, education, and health, we have managed to reduce, since September, 2,500 positions monthly by means of this freezing policy. We will continue this task because it will make the state more efficient and it will make it possible for Argentina to develop its production further. Public employees will also be able to obtain better wages than their current ones.

I believe that a debate on constitutional reform is necessary. We must end hypocrisy. We have been more careful about not changing the Constitution than respecting it, and what we did, based on respect for the Constitution, was to create illegal and vicious laws.

We must thoroughly study the possibility of a constitutional reform to make the Constitution more flexible so that it can better adjust to political and social changes. It will without any doubt be an instrument for modernization, an instrument that will prevent hegemonic and sectorial forces from trying to impose their will on the people. Through this constitutional reform we will be able to strengthen the role of the national Congress and create new institutions to make Argentine democracy more participative.

Countrymen, Argentina now commands respect throughout the world not only because of our domestic policy but also because of our foreign policy. We have respect because we have always done what we said. We promised to project abroad what we want for ourselves and have done that. We have been able to recover the prestige of the Republic of Argentina.

We have worked for peace not only in our own conflict with Chile but also in Central America by creating the Contadora Support Group and also by joining with the presidents of five countries to form a commission to see if we can prevent a nuclear holocaust.

We need to fulfill the unfulfilled dreams of the liberators. We need to achieve Latin American integration, and this is another pillar on which our policy should be based.

We must obtain greater political agreements through continental solidarity and greater economic cooperation throughout the entire region. We are doing that. We have made progress in our relations with the sister nations. We have splendid relations with all the democracies of Latin America. We are also courageously building a new stage. We can see how the European countries have taken the road of integration. After years of wars and the problems of different languages, the European countries began their integration by solving the conflicts that divided them: coal and steel. This is how they made progress toward political integration.

Perhaps we can make progress the other way around, by putting aside the prospects of economic integration. Perhaps we can make progress of economic integration. Perhaps we can make progress in the political aspect to officialize in some way the Latin American parliament. Perhaps we can institutionalize the meetings of ministers and presidents to create the possibility of achieving more respect, because only by jointly using our purchasing power are we going to prevent the discrimination we still suffer in foreign trade. We have to project our voices with the necessary force so they can be heard. This is what we are going to do. The future of Argentina is within our reach. The question is clear: Either we modernize or decline, and this applies to every aspect of national life.

We have to support this effort. We must make a decision to move ahead with vigor. It is not a question of political parties. This is the time to build the Argentina we dream of, the Argentina our forefathers wanted. This is the Argentina we are going to build with peace, justice, and freedom. This is the Argentina we are going to leave to our children, for the future generations. Let us unite, let us work together to strengthen peace in Argentina. [applause, cheers]

GENERAL FLORES APPOINTED III CORPS COMMANDER

PY271707 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (TELAM) -- The executive branch with Decree No 779 has appointed Brigadier General Leopoldo Hector Flores commander of the III Army Corps in Cordoba. The decree was signed by President Raul Alfonsin and Defense Minister German Lopez, and is dated 26 May 1986. The decree notes the vacancy in the position and the fact that the national executive branch has the power to fill it in accordance with current regulations and laws.

MORE ON QUERY OF BOMBING ATTEMPT ON ALFONSIN

PY271925 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 26 May (NA) -- The bomb found at the III Army Corps base during President Raul Alfonsin's visit was today submitted to a test. Experts had said that the bomb could not have exploded in the condition in which it was found, because it lacked a detonation system.

The reconstruction of the events was ordered by Federal Judge Julio Rodriguez Villafane and was carried out between 1200 and 1600. It has been unofficially reported by a court spokesman that "serious contradictions" have occurred between personnel from the provincial police and the military garrison over the events. The test was attended by III Army Commander General Anibal Verdura, Federal Police Delegate Elcides Jose Bresso, Acting Provincial Police Chief Eduardo Bazan Duran, and personnel from the police and Army who were directly or indirectly involved in the security of the La Mezquita zone in the military base on the day the bomb was found.

As the bomb squad vehicles were arriving at the bomb site and during the briefing of the military authorities at the reconstruction, "serious contradictions developed between military and police personnel." Journalists who were allowed to observe the procedure from a distance and out of earshot, could hear at one time Gen Verdura seriously questioning the testimony being given by the bomb squad chief, Alselmo Campos.

According to sources contacted, Commander Verdura asked Judge Rodriguez Villafane to call in Lieutenant Colonel Corvalan to recount the time and manner in which he was told that the bomb had been found. Campos then recanted and accepted the version of the military.

In the words of a Federal Court spokesman, "there are contradictions" between the police reports and what the judge could see on the videotapes of Television Channels 10 and 12, which recorded the president's visit to the III Army Corps.

The reconstruction ended with a test detonation of the bomb to verify its destructive power.

For this test, the bomb found on Monday, 19 May, was used, but it was placed in an outdoor site and not where it was found. It was determined that the bomb could not explode without the addition of a detonation mechanism, providing the electric discharge to active the detonator.

For today's test, 150 meters of cable were added to the 40 meters which were attached to the bomb when found. It was then placed among panels of various heights, and silhouette figures set up at various distances. It was set off at 1542 by a remote detonator. The explosion left a 60-cm diameter, 30-cm deep crater, and the shrapnel hit some panels and silhouettes but did not cause total destruction.

ISCARO REMOVED FROM PCA CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PY250116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0012 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 May (TELAM) -- The Argentine Communist Party (PCA) today confirmed that Rubens Iscaro has been removed from its Central Committee and that Youth Leader Patricio Etchegaray has been appointed in his place. According to a press communique issued this afternoon, Iscaro will remain the Argentine Communist Party's Political Commission.

The Communist Party's Central Committee today ended its meetings during which it decided to continue working on the establishment of a social and national liberation front, a branch of the people's front, which is a tool to conquer power.

It also approved the speech delivered yesterday by Communist Party Secretary General Athos Fava and studied the discussions being carried out on the preparatory documents for the 16th party congress that will be held in the first week of November.

As for Iscaro's situation, it was noted that he holds opinions and interpretations regarding the points of view and fundamental points of the project [not further identified] which differ with those held by the Central Committee. Iscaro was described as a sectarian, after his 1 May speech.

Moreover, it was reported that Antonio Martinovich's resignation has been accepted. Martinovich resigned from the Political Commission for health reasons. The appointment of Alberto Rodriguez as his replacement has been approved.

Internal Debate Predicted

PY271654 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1401 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA) -- Argentina Communist Party [PCA] sources today stated that the removal from the PCA Central Committee Secretariat of leaders Rubens Iscaro, Fernando Nadra, Oscar Arevalo, and Irene Rodriguez "foreshadows an internal debate." The leaders, who were removed from their posts on 23 May, were replaced by Athos Fava, Patricio Echegaray, Luis Heller, Jorge Pereyra, and Alberto Rodriguez.

The same sources confirmed that the measure is "a consequence of internal self-criticism in preparation for the 16th Communist Party Congress" and that it is aimed at forming a National and Social Liberation Front [Frente de Liberacion Nacional y Social] by combining the current People's Front [FREPU], with the leftist Peronists and Maoists. They added that "it was decided to remove those leaders because they rejected an electoral alliance with the Movement Toward Socialism [MAS] before the November elections, and because of their evident anti-Peronist position." "This attitude was condemned by Athos Fava in a document he read during a meeting on 23 May at the committee's headquarters, which was supported by a large majority of the participants," the sources added. The sources said, however, that "the leadership changes must be approved by the 16th PCA Congress in November."

They did not rule out the possibility that before November, "an internal debate" may take place to try to define a policy line and front tactics to overcome the anticlassist position that is distinguishing the PCA.

The removed leaders, who were members of the political secretariat, the most influential executive organization of the party, had participated actively in Argentine political life. Rubens Iscaro is well known for his activity in the Argentine labor movement during the 1940s; Oscar Arevalo was considered the historian and theoretician of the party; Irene Rodriguez distinguished herself as a women's leader, and Fernando Nadra was respected as the party's most "brilliant" public law expert.

Finally, the sources said that the decision to remove Iscaro from the political leadership had been adopted soon after he delivered an anticlassist speech on 21 May at the Ferrocarril Oeste Stadium. His speech was publicly rejected by leftist Peronist leader Osvaldo Villaflor.

PCA SHAKE-UP HERALDS PARTY DEMOCRATIZATION

PY230340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0532 GMT 17 May 86

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (AFP) -- The Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] is currently experiencing a real shake-up, which is undermining its 68-year-old structures with a great deal of self-criticism and accusations of sectarianism and dogmatism. This foreshadows revolutionary changes in its congress, which will take place in August. In a speech on 1 May, Rubens Iscaro, member of the PCA Central Committee, marked the culmination of the silent confrontation between the renewal and orthodox trends. The PCA top leadership termed Iscaro's speech sectarian, contradictory, mistaken, and a disappointment to our military and to our allies.

After a clandestine and semi-clandestine life, the PCA achieved legal status in 1982. It thus began the democratization of its rank and file, which, for the first time, was going to participate in discussions on political guidelines and on the criticism of its orthodox doctrine.

The categorical electoral failure in its alliance with Peronism (its irreconcilable enemy for 40 years) in the 1983 elections and its recent failure in the November 1985 legislative elections -- this time in alliance with Trotskyism --have accelerated the process for revision within the PCA.

An official PCA source told AFP that it was in this manner that the undermining began of the PCA's arrogance, its absolute alignment to Moscow, its indifference to the problems of Latin American communists, the disregard of the populist Justicialist (Peronist) Party, and the praise of the military regime that was installed in Buenos Aires in 1976.

Fernando Nadra, member of the politcal commission and one of the party's outstanding leaders in addition to Secretary General Athos Fava, this week made a speech to the PCA organization. It was one of the harshest self-criticisms Argentine observers remember hearing from a communist militant.

We must say, he stated, that we have been slow to understand and thus to admit opportunistic deviations to the right, which were serious enough to weaken our desire for power, to cause us not to condemn a fascist dictatorship, and even to allow us to harbor expectations in sectors such as in Videlaism and Violaism (Generals Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola, military president after the 1976 coup).

Nadra stated: We have disregarded the objective causes of the resurgence of the leftist trends in the 1960s, in open opposition to the proposals of the Cuban comrades and of Shafick Handal, commander of the FMLN of El Salvador. We must add that on preparing our own guidelines, we did not take into account the Latin American experience. We used to praise and even to express solidarity with the fronts and revolutions of Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, or Peru, but we did not diligently study their rich experiences. We were too proud to take into consideration what was general and what was particular in each case, he added. Nadra also recognized that because of ordinary, center-right bourgeois politicians who looked at us haughtily, we neglected to join revolutionaries with whom we disagreed tactically or even ideologically. According to Nadra, many comrades have completely overcome these disagreements but, many other disagreements remain, although they are now expressed in an indirect manner.

Disagreements persist regarding the formation of a popular front encompassing leftists and dissidents -- as does Uruguay's Broad Front. Some raise sectarian reservations about Peronism while others advocate following the Peronist line. Others raise strong objections to leftist sectors only because we are separated from them by ideological or tactical differences.

Nadra stressed that we have to turn our eyes toward the continent. Latin America teaches us that the forming of the united vanguard of the revolutionary forces and the theoretical-political synthesis are achieved in the mass struggle for power.

Therefore, the 16th PCA Congress, to take place in August, will have characteristics quite different from those of previous congresses, because for months the grass roots members have been so vigorously discussing the points to be raised at the Congress that it would not be surprising if the Congress has to be postponed for 30 or 60 days.

A member of the PCA also told AFP that it would also not be surprising if one or several orthodox members lose their seats on the Central Committee unless the listen to the suggestions of the grass roots members.

The PCA member added that the ideal of the party reorganizers is to achieve a PCA that is well planned and involved in Latin American problems, keeping its distance from Moscow and the Eastern countries, in order to be able to work coherently inside Argentina itself.

SPY RING INVOLVED IN CAR THEFT, NARCOTICS

PY241601 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1328 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 24 May (TELAM) -- Police investigations have disclosed that the spy ring discovered in this city, which was working for Chile and other nations, is involved in a crime network that operates in several strategic places in the country. It has been confirmed in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province, that five people linked to Isabel Carmen Luna have been arrested. Luna is connected with a car-theft gang, which apparently is linked to a drug ring. This gang's basic operation was to steal cars, which they exchanged for drugs at strategic points along the country's borders.

Reports received from Santa Rosa today indicated that five people have been arrested and placed at the disposal of both the federal and local courts. The investigation will determine if the five people are involved only in car theft or if all of them, or just some of them, are involved in drug trafficking, especially cocaine and marijuana. Those arrested in Santa Rosa have presumably confessed that the crime organization, represented in Mar del Plata by Isabel Carmen Luna, had operational bases in Paso de los Libres, Posadas, Comodoro Rivadavia, Mendoza, Bariloche, Corrientes, Rosario, Neuquen, Jujuy, and other important cities in the country. They have also admitted that some time ago in the area of Paso de los Libres a large number of blank green cards [used for owner and vehicle identification purposes] had disappeared, and that they were to be used to facilitate the sale of the stolen cars and to make it seem as though the sale were normal.

Isabel Carmen Luna, currently jailed at the Federal Police Delegation in Mar del Plata, was one of the gang's key figures. She managed two garages in downtown Mar del Plata, and she was also connectd with Miguel Guillermo Arreghini, who owned a car agency. The police found the woman in possession of important blank documents which were used to make the sale of stolen vehicles appear legal. According to reports published today in LA CAPITAL of Mar del Plata, she was commercially linked to two individuals named Gonzalez, who have been arrested in Buenos Aires and accused of stealing vehicles. The two Conzalez' received the vehicles and exchanged them for large quantities of cocaine and marijuana in Bolivia and Paraguay. Luna acted as a spy, but apparently her main activity was to steal cars, a key source of funds for her illegal activites.

Meanwhile, the five people who were arrested for spying in Mar del Plata are currently jailed on the premises of the Federal Police on the orders of Judge Eduardo Julio Pettigiani. This case has now been sent to the Federal Court of La Plata.

CAPUTO, URUGUAYAN MINISTER DEDICATE BORDER POST

PY262207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1631 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Parana, 26 May (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias this morning dedicated a single border control post on the eastern end of the San Martin Bridge, between Gualeguaychu (Argentina) and Fray Bentos (Uruguay). The Argentine foreign minister crossed the bridge from the Argentine side to Fray Bentos where he met with his Uruguayan counterpart to dedicate the border control post. At the end of the ceremony the two delegations went to Gualeguaychu where Entre Rios Governor Sergio Montiel hosted a luncheon.

BEDREGAL SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH PRC

PY271611 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] The PRC will grant Bolivia a $6.5-million interest-free loan to be repaid over a 10-year period. Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal has also announced that the PRC has approved a $650,000-credit for agricultural projects. Minister Bedregal obtained this aid during his visit to the PRC last week.

According to Bedregal's report the following are the four most important agreements that were signed during his visit:

1. Technical and Economic Cooperation Agreement. This grants a 20-million-yuan ($6.5-million) interest-free credit to be repaid over a 10-year period for investment in agricultural projects. It also creates an intergovernmental permanent joint commission to implement the projects under this agreement, and to find new areas for cooperation.

2. Protocol on the Technical and Economic Cooperation Projects. This grants a 2 million-yuan ($650,000) nonreimbursable credit for the execution of the following projects:

2A. The installation of a peanut and soybean experimental station.

2B. The installations of a rice and vegetable experimental station.

2C. A project dealing with tea planting and processing.

3. The exchange of notes. In these notes, the PRC Government agreed to implement the project for partial rehabilitation of the Bolivian national irrigation system No. 1 in Cochabamba Department, under a contract to be signed by the institutions designated by their respective governments.

4. The Cultural Cooperation Agreement. Under this agreement, cultural and sports cooperation and exchange programs will be promoted, facilitating relations among the appropriate institutions in accordance with the laws of the respective countries.

The Bolvian foreign minister proposed to the PRC Government a cooperation plan aimed at the "creation of joint enterprises to develop production activities in Bolivia, involving the transfer of technology from the PRC." He also suggested the creation of joint enterprises for maritime transport and the use of PRC risk capital for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Bolivia. Minister Bedregal reported that the possibility of jointly marketing minerals produced by Bolivia and the PRC -- tin, antimony, and tungsten -- was considered.

During his trip to the PRC, Foreign Minister Bedregal stopped over in Hong Kong to study a proposal for the immigration of Chinese families to Bolivia. He said that the prospective immigrants are technicians with capital who intend to invest in Bolivia. This project will now be submitted for study by the appropriate state organizations. Minister Bedregal said he favors the immigration of this group, which could settle in the northern region of La Paz, Beni, or Pando Departments.

SARNEY INTERVIEW ON TRANSITION, ECONOMY, DEBT

PM231010 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 May 86 pp 10-11 (special supplement)

[Interview with President Sarney by M. Bettencourt Resendes; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, what assessment do you make of the recent process of democratization of Brazilian life?

Jose Sarney: The record of just over a year speaks for itself. Despite the disappointment and grief caused by President Tancredo Neves' unexpected death, the transition from authoritarianism to the democratic system was completed without traumas and at a surprising pace.

The Democratic Alliance's commitments were almost completely fulfilled. The list of political gains is impressive: Direct presidential elections were restored; the National Constituent Assembly was convened; the vote was granted to the illiterate; extensive freedom of organization for the political parties, including the so-called "underground" parties, was allowed; interference in the trade unions was stopped; the "National Security Municipalities" were abolished, and orderly and peaceful elections were held in them, as well as in the state capitals, in November 1985, with the participation of over 28 million voters. Last, there is, within the law, the most unrestricted freedom of organization and demonstration, assembly, and the press.

While these results were making it possible to release the tensions inherited from the past, the economy grew by 8.3 percent -- one of the highest rates in the world. For the third consecutive year, we achieved a balance of trade of 12 million dollars -- one of the highest after Japan and the FRG. The unemployment rate fell in December to 3.2 percent -- the lowest since January 1980. Some 1.5 million new jobs were created. The minimum wage today has a purchasing power 12 percent greater than it would have shown if the previous review system had been maintained. The average wage in industry increased by 7.5 percent in real terms.

Last, we adopted in February one of the most extensive and radical economic reforms in Brazilian history, and with the people's participatory support, we succeeded in halting inflation and speculation. All this demonstrates that, despite the difficulties, the democratic system was consolidated and proved its ability to surmount the difficulties which defeated the previous regime. It confirms that the government is carrying out the Democratic Alliance's slogan -- reconciliation and change.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Assuming that the results of the anti-inflationary measures come up to the government's expectations, what will be the broad outlines of the Brazilian Government's policy in the medium and long term?

Jose Sarney: With stabilization, the government will be able to attend to other priorities, previously made impracticable by the distortion caused by inflation and the inability to plan and allocate resources rationally. Preceding the stabilization program, we had already implemented an extensive tax reform. Next we set up the Secretaryship of the Treasury and adopted other measures to make possible control over public expenditure. We have now prepared measures to adjust the financial and banking system, productive credit, and the housing finance system to the new situation. At the same time, we are going to tackle and resolve problems which were dragging on, such as the imbalance in the distribution of income, the agrarian reform, and industrial policy. The structural problems, which were relegated to second place because of inflation, can finally be tackled.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In what ways does the gigantic foreign debt influence the government's economic policy?

Jose Sarney: The great challenge for the Brazilian Government is the annual outflow of over 4 percent of GDP, which is an extremely high percentage, because of the foreign debt. It would be difficult to find a record in economic history of instances of a transference of resources of the order of 4 percent and more for lengthy periods of time. If we continue at this rate, in my period of office we will have transferred over 50 billion dollars abroad.

Renegotiation of the foreign debt will be essential to ensure stable and noninflationary growth of the economy capable of guaranteeing the creation of jobs at the rate demanded by the population. This year the outcome has been favorable, since we succeeded for the first time since 1981 in rescheduling the foreign debt in direct negotiation with the banks and without subordination to the IMF's terms. We also secured a reduction of the spread rate, although Brazil is the first country to conduct renegotiation without the IMF. This represented a savings of 320 million dollars. Now the attainment of price stability will provide even better conditions for the process of negotiation of the foreign debt.

This year, the fall in the price of oil, the economic recovery in West Europe and in the United States, and the reduction of interest rates are tending to help our balance of payments, as has been seen, moreover, in the remarkable balance for the first quarter.

However, our economy's more favorable situation does not blind us to the fact that no satisfactory and final solution has yet been found to the debt problem. Most Latin American countries still face grave difficulties. I am convinced that in the interest of everybody -- debtors, creditors, governments, and international bodies -- it is essential to make an extensive effort at negotiation, as recommended by the Cartagena Consensus which will inject into the appraisal of the issue an overall political dimension and attention to the social and human aspects.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, how do you view Brazil's role regarding the main conflicts persisting in Latin America -- specifically, the cases of Nicaragua and El Salvador?

Jose Sarney: The crisis in Central America has structural origins of a political, economic, and social nature that increase its vulnerability to external pressures and make clear the need to seek comprehensive solutions addressing the causes and not just the effects of the problems.

In this spirit, Brazil has always advocated for the conflicts in the region an approach through negotiation and not force, which would be conducted by Latin American countries with a tradition of contacts and familiarity with the area, and which would avert the exacerbation of traditional antagonisms through the transference of the East-West ideological dispute to Central America.

These are precisely the characteristics of the Contadora Group, whose effort has been able to avert a conflagration, bring the sides to the negotiating table, and make progress in drawing up a draft agreement.

Together with Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay, Brazil helped set up the support group at a time when the Contadora initiative seemed to be facing increasing difficulties. With this decision, our intention was to move from words to deeds, with a view to giving more tangible political support to the negotiating activity through joint action by four Latin American countries concerned about the difficulties impeding a final solution to the crisis.

In fact we can see no valid alternative to persistent negotiation with a view to reconciling the conflicting stances and interests.

Within the limits of our ability to exert influence, we will continue to strive to help create conditions for a lasting and just solution which will bring peace to Central America and open up for its peoples the possibility of economic development, social justice, and participatory and pluralist democracy.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: How do you define relations with the United States and with the Soviet Union?

Jose Sarney: Brazil's relations with the United States are based on a lengthy and strong tradition that dates back to our political independence and has been enhanced by the increasing diversification of the sectors in which the two countries conduct their trade and their cooperation.

We have no political problems of any kind with the United States. Bilateral disputes are confined to some commonplace disputes in the area of trade stemming from the natural diversity of interests in some sectors. We have a tradition of finding satisfactory solutions to disputes of this kind through open, frank, and persistent negotiation, and we fully trust in the two governments' readiness to seek agreement by means of dialogue and conciliation. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Brazil also maintains extremely diversified and mutually advantageous relations with West Europe -- our largest trading partner -- and with Japan, among the major centers of the industrialized world. Our relationship with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe is developing under conditions of normality, mutual respect, and use of the opportunities for the expansion of economic and trading ties.

In this summary of Brazil's foreign interests I must not forget, because of its importance, the privileged place held in them by the priority relationship with Latin America and the increasing ties we are developing in all spheres -- political, economic, cultural, and that of technical cooperation -- with the developing nations of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr President, it is frequently said that relations between Brazil and Portugal are sustained by "eloquent declarations of intent," but have "little substance." -- specifically in the economic and trading areas. Could the fact that Portugal has been a European Community member since 1 January 1986 help change this assertion?

Jose Sarney: There are good prospects for joint ventures between Brazilian and [Iberian] peninsular enterprises for the manufacture of products intended for the Community market. However, Portugal, as a European Community member, will now be subject to the Community rules, which are not always favorable to the free entry of Brazilian products, such as, for instance, steel, soya flour, textiles, sugar, and alcohol -- all of which are subject to quotas or restrictions of one kind or another. So this is a complex situation which will require planning and effort by the two countries to enable our cooperation to be exploited in the most efficient way.

Our common language, the relative proximity of Portuguese ports, and Portugal's great experience in specialized sectors such as tourism are factors which could help increase the opportunities for trade. In the medium and long term I trust that the expansion of prospects brought about by Portugal's entry into the EEC will be beneficial for the Brazilian-Portuguese relationship.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In your opinion, what kind of affinity could Portugal and Brazil together consider with respect to the Portuguese-speaking African countries?

Jose Sarney: I believe that Portugal and Brazil could develop close cooperation with those countries, in a disinterested manner, seeking to expand the forms of support for their development, their independence, and their sovereignty. This cooperation should develop spontaneously, without assistance, using the sound basis of the cultural affinities of the linguistic tie, cultural motives, and the complementary characteristics of their respective economies.

An eloquent instance of the possibility of this kind of exchange is the work which is being done jointly by all the Portuguese-speaking countries to standardize the orthography of the language. It is a specific form of that cooperation in which each has something to offer the others and can benefit greatly contributing to the intensification of ties in other areas. We also have much to offer the fraternal countries in Africa in the training of human resources, not only because of the ease afforded by the linguistic community, but also because of the relative closeness of each country's experiences.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY

PY271423 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and said that Brazil and the United States will stop using the world reprisal when referring to the Brazilian Informatics Law. We have made progress toward solving the differences between Brazil and the United States, Deputy Secretary Whitehead said yesterday as he left Itamaraty Palace after meeting with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre. The U.S. assistant secretary came to Brazil on an official mission for the U.S. State Department to inform the Brazilian Government of the debates in the United States regarding the Brazilian Informatics Law.

Despite remarks made this weekend by the Brazilian foreign minister making it clear that he would discuss this matter only with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Abreu Sodre talked for more than 1 hour with Whitehead. After the meeting Sodre said that progress had been made, and neither the United States nor Brazil is now considering commerical reprisals.

[Begin Sodre recording] The word reprisal has been removed from our dictionary. We have discussed the word reprisal and agreed that it should no longer be used. We are democratic countries and are able to find solutions without resorting to threats. [end recording]

The meeting of Foreign Minister Agreu Sodre with Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss the Informatics Law whereby the Brazilian mini-and microcomputer market is protected from foreign competition was not confirmed during Sodre's meeting with Whitehead, but it is expected to take place between 16 and 20 June, as suggested by Shultz.

Today Whitehead will meet with President Jose Sarney, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, and Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer. Tomorrow he will visit an irrigation project in Juazeiro and Petrolina, and then he will return to the United States.

OPPOSITION OFFICIAL HITS U.S. AREA POLICY

PY280237 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 May 86

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Deputy Jacques D'Ornellas has criticized the U.S. Government's war policy for Latin and Central America by criticizing U.S. interference in Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. According to D'Ornellas, the Reagan administration is carrying out its most ambitious effort, that of halting the course of regional history by implementing a new kind of domination.

D'Ornellas condemned the increasing U.S. interference in the Salvadoran [as heard] conflict by noting that the fact that the Reagan administration is financing, organizing and commanding a mercenary army against that country, is violating international laws.

Regarding Brazil, the legislator criticized the U.S. Department of State's efforts to interfere in the issuance of the Brazilian informatics law and urged all Brazilians to repudiate U.S. interference in this issue.

VENEZUELA WANTS TO BUY, LEASE BRASILSAT CHANNELS

PY221850 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 20 May 1000 GMT

[Text] Venezuela wants to either buy or lease channels of the Brazilian Satellite, Brasilsat, for a telecommunications network that will cover the entire Venezuelan territory. Negotiations began here in Brasilia with a visit by Venezuelan Transport and Communications Minister Juan Pefro del Moral to his Brazilian counterpart Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. During the meeting the two ministers also discussed the possibilities of Venezuela and Brazil renewing previous agreements. [recorded passage indistinct] Today the Venezuelan minister will travel to Guaratiba, Rio de Janeiro state, where he will visit the Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] premises and the Brasilsat programs.

THIRD WORLD SGPC MEETING ENDS IN BRASILIA

PY261820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2056 GMT 23 May 86

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Text] Brasilia, 23 May (EFE) -- Fifty-one Latin American, African, and Asian nations took a historic step today in Brasilia by establishing a South-South Trade and Cooperation Movement. The event, unprecedented in the efforts of the Third World, was described today by Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille as the first step on "a long road of cooperation."

The so-called Brasilia Act, signed by 51 countries from three continents, today paved the way for trade and cooperation talks in the Third World. The Global System of Commercial Preferences [SGPC] -- a system similar to GATT -- is a response to the world economic crisis, the reduction of international trade, the price slump of raw materials, the lack of dialogue with the industrialized countries, and the fact that the foreign debt has surpassed $1,000 billion. Brazilian Paulo Nogueira Baptista told EFE that the 51 signatory countries, which are members of the 127-nation Group of 77, made rapid progress in Brasilia toward forming the cooperation bloc because of the political will of their governments in view of the acute crisis.

Bolivian Commerce Minister Roberto Gisbert, speaking on behalf of the five countries of the Andean Group, said that the movement does not intend to fight the industrialized countries or ignore the commitments that each country has with such organizations as the GATT.

The 51 signatory countries represent 2 billion consumers and their trade is one-third of the total trade volume of the Third World.

Nogueira explained that the preparation of product lists starts today; the countries will confirm their willingness to belong to the SGPC in October; the proposal for export products will be negotiated in the first quarter of 1987; and trade will be initiated during the Belgrade meeting in September.

A Colombian delegate explained that a total of 17 Latin American countries participated in the Brasilia meeting, and that the regional integration experience was valuable for the new trade and cooperation effort.

Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas condemned the unfair rules imposed by the industrialized countries on the Third World countries and stated that the effort made in Brasilia should not limit the struggle for a new international economic order. Cuba confirmed its position that the foreign debt should not be paid.

Indian Minister Shri P. Shivshankar reported to the plenary meeting that in 1984 and 1985 the Third World countries lost $65 billion because of the decline in raw materials prices, which directly benefited the industrialized countries. The so-called "framework agreement" was the result of 1 year of negotiations that started in New Delhi among the members of the Group of 77, which was formed at the United Nations in 1972.

Following the Third World meeting in Brasilia, the SELA will meet on 26 May to take measures to face the threat by the industrialized countries to include services and technology transfers in the GATT system.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre closed the Third World meeting, voicing his satisfaction with the agreement to create a South-South cooperation and trade movement.

SARNEY VOWS TO PROTECT LAND REFORM EFFORTS

PY241646 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney said yesterday in Juazerio do Norte, Ceara State, that no force will hinder the development of the land reform in Brazil. The president made this statement during a ceremony to launch the irrigation program for the northeastern area.

In a speech at the Padre Ciceros Plaza before more than 100,000 persons, Sarney said that the development of the land reform program will not be hindered by the pressure of those who wish to keep their land as a mere capital investment.

[Begin recording] Land reform will bring justice and progress to the rural areas. It will be implemented in crder to support those who produce, and to create opportunities for those who wish to produce. Land reform will not be hindered by pressure exerted by those who wish to keep their land merely as a capital investment in order to speculate instead of produce. We are not going to allow land to remain idle. The program will not be hindered by those who do not want to carry out land reform, and who want land reform to remain just a slogan, when it should be an active program to benefit the people. [end recording]

Interior Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto also referred to land reform here in Juazerio do Norte. He said that this program will be carried out in a sensible, serious manner, respecting everyone and fulfilling its main objective: to help the have-nots of the interior of Brazil.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you think that the presence of military troops will be necessary to carry out land reform?

[Costa] There might be some disagreement, but, on a whole, land reform will be welcomed by producers as well as those who will directly benefit from it. There are a few localized problems such as in Bico do Papagaio and other focuses of tension but they existed before the land reform program was launched. [end recording]

In Minas Gerais, for example, there will be no need for military troops to help carry out land reform. At least this is what Minas Governor Elio Garcia has asserted.

The situation in Bahia state is also calm according to statements made here, in Juazeiro do Norte, by Governor Joao Durval.

Ceara's governor will also give full support to the land reform program as will the governors of the other northeastern states, who were here at the ceremony to launch the irrigation program.

Justice Minister Comments

PY231838 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 May 86 p 1

[Text] "Agrarian reform is a government undertaking and no person or organization will be allowed to take it over or trample on it. It is unacceptable for organizations or people claiming to be owners of the agrarian reform and trying to set its course or interfere with government efforts." This remark was made by Justice Minister Paulo Brossard, who did not try to hide the intended addresses of his message: part of the clergy. The minister's desk is strewn with reports on the so-called "Parrot's Beak," the nickname of the region comprising Goias, Para, and Maranhao. The reports mention the prevailing lack of security, corruption and crime and the presence of certain clergymen who "preach only trouble." The Army has not been asked to step in, but it could immediately send 1,800 soldiers to the region. Last night, Agrarian Reform and Development Minister Nelson Ribeiro once again submitted this resignation, which was not accepted.

PSB ELECTS JAMIL HADDED PARTY PRESIDENT

PY270331 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Socialist Party [PSB] convention yesterday elected Senator Jamil Hadded (Rio de Janeiro) as PSB national president. His running mates included lawyer and journalist Roberto Amaral for secretary general; former Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira for first vice president; and former Deputy Roge Ferreira for second vice president. The political strategy for elections this year was established to obtain the largest popssible number of members for the Constituent Assembly, without worrying about having candidates for state governors.

BRIEFS

NEW EMBRAER DIRECTOR -- Engineer Ocilio da Silva has been appointed director superintendent of Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise]. The announcement was made tonight by Aeronautics Minister Otavio Moreira Lima. He is replacing Colonel Osires Silva, who was appointed the new president of Petrobras. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 May 86]

DEL VALLE, PERU'S WAGNER SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY272242 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The main difficulties or disagreements still pending after the meeting of the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers have to do mainly with the responsibilities each of the two countries should have in the management and administration of the projects Chile is building in Arica to be put at the service of Peru. These projects include a pier, the respective customs offices, and a railroad station. This report was released by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle after meetings he held with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Wagner. After the 3 days of meetings held in Santiago, the two foreign ministers released a joint-communique. Regarding the matters that are still pending, concerning the 1929 treaty signed between Chile and Peru, Peruvian Foreign Minister Wagner stated:

[Begin recording] There are two pending points: One is the implementation of what is established by Article 5 of the treaty, that says that Chile will build at no cost to Peru, a pier, a building for the Peruvian customs offices, and a station for the Tacna-Arica railroad line in Arica. These facilities will be for Peru, and will enjoy the rights of a free port. This is established by Article 5, and we intend to put this into effect. As I said, we are making great progress. [end recording]

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved during this meeting. According to Del Valle, much more has been achieved, more than the points that are still to be discussed in future meetings.

In the joint communique, the foreign ministers of Peru and Chile stress the importance of economic and commercial relations beteen the two countries. They also expressed their common interests in continuing these direct contacts at the next UN General Assembly, and at forthcoming international forums. After the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, Wagner flew back to Peru.

ARGENTINE NAVY CHIEF ON REDUCING ARMS SPENDING

PY240039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 23 May 6

[Text] Talcahuano, Chile, 22 May (AFP) -- In response to questions on the Peruvian proposal to reduce military spending in Latin America, Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa today stated that every nation must make a decision in accordance with its own requirements. Adm Arosa said that, although it was not appropriate for him to make a statement on this issue, his country -- and he felt that something similar is occurring in Chile -- is on the verge of having efficient Armed Forces that are well-equipped to defend themselves in case of a conflict. He also reasserted that it is not his country's spirit to provoke or seek such conflicts.

While visiting facilities in the 2d Naval Zone in Talcahuano, 530 km south of Santiago, Adm Arosa, who is visiting Chile at the invitation of the Chilean Navy, said that no doubt integrating Chile and Argentina was the way that had to be chosen and was chosen. Adm Arosa agreed with Chilean Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Jose Toribio Merino on the economic and strategic importance of the Pacific Ocean. He stated that it is for this reason that the two nations have to look toward the ocean, both to defend it and to make progress toward explciting it.

DEL VALLE SCORES PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLYMEN

PY240040 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has explained that the statement he made prior to the International Parliamentary Assembly for Democracy in Chile was a personal opinion.

He recalled that he said that the foreign congressmen should be allowed to come to Chile under the understanding that they were going to get involved in Chilean domestic affairs. He added that the presence of the foreign congressmen was not consistent with the scheduled program, because the assembly was supposed to be more academic in nature. Del Valle then stated that the congressmen really did [30-second break in transmission] not all, I believe a minority tried to participate in disorders in the streets.

Jaime del Valle also said that the authorization for the congressmen to enter Chile depended on other ministries, especially on the Interior Ministry.

[Begin recording] I would like to be consistent with my initial position. The authorization for these individuals to enter the country was conditioned on a series of factors that had to be evaluated by other ministers, especially the interior minister. This is why my opinion was strictly personal. And now that the assembly is over, I believe that many foreign congressmen did not observe the conduct they should have. [end recording]

Del Valle also denied that Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias had summoned Chilean Ambassadsor Guillermo Toro Davila to ask him for an explanation of the street disorders involving Uruguayan congressmen, as reported by press agencies. Del Valle stated that the press reports were absolutely false, that the meeting between the Chilean ambassador and the Uruguayan congressmen in Chile was at no time discussed during the meeting.

MISSING DANISH SHIP SOUGHT FOR UNPAID BILLS

PY260316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Valparaiso, 25 May (EFE) -- The Danish merchant ship Jenka disappeared from Valparaiso, owing approximately $40,000. The fact that the small merchant ship had disappeared, reported only yesterday, was noticed on 19 or 20 May when a vessel that normally supplied the Danish ship with foodstuffs did not find it anchored in its usual location.

The local port authorities immediately ordered a search and rescue operation along the entire Chilean coast and as of today an international alarm was issued. The international alarm was prompted by a report from a shipping company that said that the Danish vessel secretly left its anchoring location in Valparaiso after having received supplies from this company for 120 days. The captain of the merchant ship, whose name has not been disclosed, is now facing a steep fine in gold pesos for his behavior and for leaving unpaid bills of approximately $40,000.

Initial reports had indicated that the Jenka was in Valparaiso awaiting a shipment of cluster bombs from the Chilean ordnance manufacturer Cardoen. However, that company categorically denied having anything to do with the Danish ship adding that "it has never used the port facilities of Valparaiso to send any of its defense materials abroad."

OPPOSITION LEADER SEGUEL ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY232248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 May (AFP) -- Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the opposition National Workers Command, was arrested today before dozens of witnesses in downtown Santiago. The police did not explain his arrest. Some of the witnesses reported that Seguel was arrested after getting into an argument with a Carabineros officer who was trying to arrest a street vendor in the Paseo de Huerfanos promenade in this capital. Seguel was taken to a police vehicle with several street vendors, who illegally sell cheap merchandise in Santiago's streets. Seguel recently organized the peace march oin 20 May during which the demonstrators were confronted by police and Army personnel, resulting in 3 injuries and over 100 arrests.

FPMR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON GENERAL'S HOUSE

PY231921 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 May (AFP) -- The clandestine and letist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) today claimed responsibility for the attack last night with explosives and manchine-gun fire on the house of General Manuel Contreras. In a telephone call to the media, an FPMR spokesman said that the attack is a warning to Armed Forces chiefs who participate in torture sessions, so that they know that their crimes will not g unpunished. Gen Contreras, who was unhurt in the attack, was responsible for the establishment of the former National Intelligence Directorate (DINA), the first secret police agency of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

FPMR INTERFERES WITH RADIO MINERIA BROADCAST

PY261438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 25 May (AFP) -- Executives of Radio Mineria have reported that the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] today interfered with the transmission of the radio station, one of the main station in Santiago, and broadcast a proclamation against General Augusto Pinochet's government. The interference lasted 40 seconds, after which station personnel became aware of the clandestine interference and interrupted the transmission of the station, which was then reporting on a soccer game. The radio executives explained that the interference was carried out with a transmitter, which established a technical link to enter the Radio Mineria frequency. The full content of the FPMR proclamation could not be learned, but the front advocates a popular rising in Chile against the military government.

BARCO OFFERS CONSERVATIVES PARTICIPATION

PA261555 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Bogota -- President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas has offered the Conservatives participation in his government. The new Colombian chief of state told CARACOL Network that so long as Article 120 of the Constitution continues to be valid, he will continue to ask the party that came in second to cooperate with the administration.

Goes to Mexico for Rest

PA272325 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] President-elect Virgilio Barco has arrived in Mexico for a 5-day rest before he returns to initiate the corresponding transition period.

Upon his departure, President Barco said that programs carried out by the current administration which, in his opinion, are worthwhile will not be interrupted.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE ISRAELI MIRAGE PLANES

PA261540 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] The Israeli press has just announced that there is an agreement between Israel and Colombia for Colombia to purchase Mirage planes, worth $30 million, and to update old Mirage planes that were made in Israel. Israel is debating the sale of planes to Ecuador and Colombia. This morning in Jerusalem EFE filed the following dispatch:

Jerusalem -- In response to a report regarding an alleged $30-million contract between Colombia and the Israeli Aeronautics Industry, the Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE today that no specific agreement has been reached. YEDI'OT AHARONOT, the Israeli independent evening newspaper, citing foreign sources, today reported that the (Fiyat) [not further identified] will recondition Colombian Air Force Mirage combat planes. According to the agreement, changes will be made to the instruments used by the French-made planes and used by the Israeli Air Force during the sixties and computerized control panel will be installed. Reportedly, the (Fiyat) will also sell 8 or 12 of their own planes to Ecuador.

A few weeks ago the Israeli press said that Ecuador would pay its $5 million debt with oil. This debt is with the aircraft manufacturing company. In 1985 the Israeli company sold planes and equipment worth $1 billion.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Wagner: Cuba Needed for Peace

PY231326 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon today commented on Cuban Vice Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit, saying that any high-level visit is a pleasant and useful occasion for evaluating the status of bilateral relations and discussing issues of common interest. Minister Wagner explained that when he met with Rodriguez they talked about various subjects, including the Cental American situation. He indicatd that Cuba's cooperation is necessary for a peaceful solution to the situation prevailing in that region.

Rodriguez Interviewed

PY261945 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 26 May 86

[Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by Fernando Vazquez on 20 May at the Cuban Embassy in Lima -- recorded]

[Text] [Vazquez] Mr Vice President, how would you label the current relations between Peru and Cuba?

[Rodriguez] I believe that the relations have reached an optimum level, but as Fidel said, relations are perfect but they could be improved, although this sounds like a contradiction. We believe that the flow of communication between the two governments is excellent. Visits by Peruvian officials to Cuba have been very fruitful, especially the visit of Vice President Luis Alva Castro.

[Vazquez] What is the purpose of the repeated visits of Cuban officials to Peru and Alva Castro's visit to Havana?

[Rodriguez] The visits are the result of the necessary flow of communication between the two countries. For example, the visit of the Cuban fishing industry minister heading a delegation of 23 people was the result of the talks held in Cuba by Alva Castro, who was seeking effective formulas for cooperation. In other words, the idea is to have friendly relations not only rhetorically but also in a practical manner. It should not be surprising, therefore, to see more Cubans coming to Peru and more Peruvians going to Havana in this endeavor of mutual cooperation.

[Vazquez] What would be the mutual interests between a socialist country like Cuba and a country like Peru?

[Rodriguez] The mutual interests are Latin America, world peace, and the Third World. These three interests do not hinder relations; on the contrary, they require cooperation between a socialist country and a country that is carrying out important social changes under the government of Alan Garcia. We do not believe that the differences between a socialist country and a country which is promoting social changes can be an obstacle for cooperation. An essential part of socialist policies is cooperation, and we will be happy to participate in it.

[Vazquez] Mr Vice President, why have Cuban-Peruvian relations become so friendly when only recently they were tense and conflictive?

[Rodriguez] What happened is that Peru now has a government with an independent foreign policy. President Alan Garcia said that Peru will not be the subject of pressure by any type of imperialism or the policies of other countries, but will decide its own policies and the Cuban Government's permanent disposition for friendship makes cooperation possible.

[Vazquez] Excuse me, but when the new government was inaugurated, President Fidel Castro sent a telegram that was labeled impertinent by some people here because it contained some recommendations for the new Peruvian president. Was that not enough reason for Cuba to remain estranged from Peru?

[Rodriguez] There was no reason for that, and I do not believe the telegram was impertinent.

[Vazquez] How would you label the telegram?

[Rodriguez] I would label it as a telegram that expressed the Cuban point of view with the frankness and clarity used by the Cuban Government to express itself.

[Vazquez] Do you feel that what happened at the UN General Assembly, where there was a verbal confrontation, is not important?

[Rodriguez] Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back, and we do not want to turn into a pillar of salt. We must look ahead.

[Vazquez] Let us look ahead Mr Vice President, but do you not believe, for example, that the obviously conflicting positions of Peru and Cuba on the foreign debt are reason enough for careful evaluation?

[Rodriguez] I disagree with you that the Cuban and Peruvian positions regarding the foreign debt are in conflict. Regarding the foreign debt, Fidel Castro, after making a systematic study of the foreign debt problems in the developing countries, came to the conclusion that the debt cannot be paid.

[Vazquez] Excuse me for interrupting you, Mr Vice President but do you mean that Fidel Castro has not advocated the thesis against paying the foreign debt?

[Rodriguez] Fidel Castro has indicated that it is impossible to pay the foreign debt, that it must not be paid, that we must get together so as not to pay, that we must study the problem jointly, that we must take joint stands and offer a united front. That basically is Castro's thesis.

[Vazquez] Meanwhile, the Peruvian thesis is to use 10 percent of its income from exports to service the debt, and many countries do not even agree with this.

[Rodriguez] That is true, but the payment of 10 percent of the income from exports still amounts to a strong unilateral reduction of Peru's international obligation. It is a step in the direction that Cuba advocates.

[Vazquez] However, some poeople say that Cuba is currently paying its foreign debt.

[Rodriguez] Yes sir, that is true, but Cuba's foreign debt is different from that of most Latin American countries.

[Vazquez] Why is it different?

[Rodriguez] I will try to explain it to you as clearly as possible. First of all Cuba contracted its foreign debt so as to finance development. Cuba's foreign debt did not make any ruler rich. No treasury funds have been misused, everything was invested. in the second place Cuba's foreign debt was contracted as a result of a political and economic confrontation with the United States that blocked the normal flow of funds through Cuba's trade, that tried to stop the international banks from lending money to Cuba, that tried to stop governments from extending credits to Cuba. Thus, we believe that Cuba's debt has certain unusual factors that must be taken into account.

[Vazquez] Then Cuba's recipe of not paying the debt is not for Cuba but for countries like Peru, for example, which contracted their debts in relatively recent times?

[Rodriguez] The Cuban recipe is that we should all meet, that we should unite in order to examine the debt issue and to propose our own solutions for the nonpayment of the foreign debt while at the same time making sure that the nonpayment of the debt will not bring about the crisis of the international financial system.

[Vazquez] You do admit that this thesis did not meet with a consensus?

[Rodriguez], Well, I believe that the consensus is increasing every day.

[Vazquez] Not to pay?

[Rodriguez] That nonpayment is inevitable, of course, as I have already said. Not everyone can say so publicly, but if you go carefully over the documents that the various governments have issued, you will realize the growing concern of these governments over the international economic situation.

[Vazquez] What does Peru and, more specifically the current Peruvian Government mean to Cuba, in your opinion?

[Rodriguez] Well, Peru is part of Latin America to which Cuba belongs, it is part of a project that Bolivar launched many years ago and which Jose Marti later picked up. Many outstanding Peruvian figures have contributed to this project and naturally, Cuba feels that Peru is an important part of Latin America. As for the Peruvian Government, it is part of the project through its clear-cut positions, positions that seek to reaffirm nationalism. It is also part of the Latin American process and this explains the growing cooperation between our two governments.

Rodriguez on L.A. Integration

PY231435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima, 22 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today stated that there was never any incompatibility between Fidel Castro and Alan Garcia, merely "momentary disagreements," because both "are figures of outstanding political momentum."

In the course of a press conference held shortly before leaving Lima, Rodriguez said that the visit had been "excellent" adding that the two countries "have similar viewpoints on the current situation in Latin America, viewpoints that they have stated at the United Nations and at other international forums."

He added that "Latin America must unite, so it is very important for both Fidel Castro and Alan Garcia to agree on the need for Latin American integration despite the difference in their political approaches."

The Cuban vice president reported that his talks with Garcia and other Peruvian officials focused on the fate of Latin America in general and Central America in particular. Rodriguez said that "the involvement of the United States is the main obstacle for peace in Central America because it seeks to thwart negotiations and impose a military solution in Nicaragua with the help of the contras and threats of invasion."

Peru and Cuba restored their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level about 2 months ago after 5-year period, during which they had been maintained at the charge d'affaires level because of an invasion of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana by more than 10,000 Cubans who wanted to leave the island.

During his stay in Lima, the Cuban vice president met with President Alan Garcia, Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Negreiros respectively.

The Cuban vice president is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and adviser Carlos Martinez Salsamendi. Rodriguez will depart early Friday morning for Argentina where he will make a private stopover, he will then go to Uruguay, where he has been invited by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Discusses Presence in Nicaragua

PY240128 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Lima, 22 May (AFP) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, on the 2d day of his official visit to Peru, has said that whenever Nicaragua feels that our military and security-related cooperation must cease, our advisers will leave that country. In comments to the local press, the high-ranking Cuban official said that our presence in Cuba is motivated out of solidarity. We feel that it is our duty, in view of the U.S. aggressiveness and the economic and militry problems that this agressiveness is causing in Nicaragua.

After recalling that Cuba has offered more than once to cooperate with the negotiations, Rodriguez indicated that at several meetings of the Contadora Group Peru has advocated the need to pacify the region and has supplied several creative ideas that I found interesting. Rodriguez went on to say: In our opinion, President Alan Garcia's efforts and Peru's participation in the Contadora Support Group are very positive because their main goal is always peace.

The Cuban official stated that the United States is doing its best to sever the negotiations process to impose at whatever cost a military approach through contras, whom it wants to help with $100 million. We believe that the worst problem Latin America is now facing is the nefarious presence, actions, and influence of U.S. imperialism, he stated.

After saying that Nicaragua has clearly stated its position concerning the need to reduce defensive weaponry [as received] in the area, Rodriguez indicated that the Central American countries must evaluate this suggestion. He added: However, Nicaragua's main concern is not these four countries but the United States, which is one of the two world superpowers, and the constant threats of Ronald Reagan's administration. He went on to say that within the framework of the cordial relations prevailing between Peru and Cuba, the latter will soon begin cooperating with the former in the fields of cattle-raising, citrus production, and sugar cane farming, among others.

FOREIGN MINISTER WAGNER DISCUSSES TRIP TO CHILE

PY252350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon stated here today that he hopes that peace will be attained in Central America and that arms will be reduced in the hemisphere. He also revealed that he will soon travel to Bolivia and that Peru could make direct sales of oil to Chile.

The foreign minister, who traveled to Santiago this morning, indicated that Peruvians find the Central American summit, which began yesterday in Esquipulas at the initiative of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, very satisfactory and encouraging. He stated: We believe that the building of an atmosphere of peace will begin in Esquipulas and that the agreements that the presidents may reach will be positive for peace in Central America. He added: We also believe that a Central American parliament may prove to be a very useful means for continuing rapprochement among the peoples of the area and for the attainment of peace.

Wagner emphasized that his working visit to Chile is a follow-up of the meeting held with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. Its objective is to lay a solid long-term foundation capable of enhancing the cooperation between the two peoples.

Wagner said that this is a historical task because it reaches beyond temporary objectives, being part of the policy of peace with its neighbors that Peru is enacting. He recalled his visit to Quito a few months ago, made with the same objective: a quest for peace and cooperation. As a result of that visit the two countries signed the Puyango-Tumbes agreement on agriculture and energy. named after the border areas of the two countries.

The visit which I will pay to La Paz on 2 and 3 June, at the invitation of Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, the upcoming visit to Peru of my Brazilian counterpart Abreu Sodre, who is due to arrive some time before the end of the year, and the trips of President Alan Garcia abroad are proof of Peru's peaceful intentions and its desire to promote cooperation among the peoples, Wagner stressed.

He explained that with his Chilean counterpart he plans to discuss issues related to the 1929 treaty -- a consequence of the 1879 Pacific war -- and the progress made in the restriction of arms purchases. The foreign minister added that he will pay a courtesy visit to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and said that it will last only 48 hours [as received].

Meanwhile, the joint Peruvian-Chilean commission will meet in Santiago to discuss important matters such as the direct sale of oil to Chile, bypassing middlemen, the expansion of bilateral accords so as to include more items, in bilateral trade, and land and maritime transportation.

Wagner concluded by explaining that the visit of the Peruvian president to Panama has not been canceled, only postponed.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1936 GMT on 25 May reports that "Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner arrived in Santiago this afternoon for a 4-day official visit during which he will hold talks with his Chilean counterpart Jaime del Valle. The Peruvian minister arrived at the Merino Benitez Airport at 1340 and was welcomed by the Chilean foreign minister and members of the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago."]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 5-DAY VISIT

Agenda Outlined

PY252315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1359 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 25 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo today for a 5-day visit during which he will meet the Uruguayan president and opposition leaders and will go to the headquarters of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI].

Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias welcomed Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the Carrasco International Airport. This will be the first "high-level" contact between Cuban and Uruguayan Governments after the democratic Uruguayan Government restored its diplomatic ties with Cuba last October, 21 years after they had been severed. Uruguay broke off its relations with Cuba in September 1964 in compliance with the decision of the OAS General Assembly which sought to isolate Fidel Castro's regime, despite the fact that it had abstained from voting on the decision.

Cuban Embassy sources in Montevideo told EFE that Rodriguez' visit seeks "a rapprochement to expand bilateral relations." Rodriguez will spend the rest of the day holding porivate meetings with members of the local Cuban community.

The official agenda of the Cuban vice president begins tomorrow. He will visit Montevideo City Hall and will meet with Acting Mayor Julio Iglesias. He will then hold a meeting and lunch with Foreign Minister Enrigue Iglesias. On Monday afternoon Rodriguez will hold separate meetings with Uruguayan opposition leader Liber Seregni of the left-wing coalition Broad Front and with Humberto Ciganda, of the Christian Socialist's Civic Union. He will also hold talks with Senator Alberto Zumaran who will represent the Blanco Party, the main opposition party, because its leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is abroad.

On 27 May Rodriguez will go to see President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and in the Afternoon will lecture at the university on peace in the world.

On 28 May in the morning, the Cuban official will pay a visit to the ALADI, which according to Cuban Embassy spokesmen, Cuba plans to join shortly as an observer. In the afternoon Rodriguez will hold talks with the foreign relations committees of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and will lunch with Vice President Enrique Tarigo and several lawmakers.

Rodriguez is scheduled to lunch with news media owners on 29 May, and in the evening of the same day he will host a reception for Uruguayan officials.

On 30 May the Cuban vice president will depart for Buenos Aires, the last leg of his South American tour that started in Peru.

Rodriguez Receives Medal

PY270255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 26 May (EFE) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' first official act in Uruguay was a visit to the City Hall of Montevideo, where he received a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the foundation of City Hall.

Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo on 25 May for an official 5-day visit, which includes meeting with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Julio Iglesias, Montevideo's interim mayor, gave Rodriguez the medal and expressed his "satisfaction at the resumption of relations between the two countries." Rodriguez emphasized that "I receive this medal in the name of Cuba and the unbreakable union of our two countries."

Uruguay resumed its diplomatic relations with Cuba in October 1985 after a 21-year interruption due to the 1964 OAS General Assembly resolution to isolate Fidel Castro's regime.

The Cuban vice president today had lunch with Roberto Rodriguez Nin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and during the course of the afternoon he will meet separately with the leaders of the opposition parties. Rodriguez will meet Sanguinetti tomorrow and he will give a conference at the university on "Peace in the World."

During his stay, which will conclude on 30 May, Rodriguez will visit the seat of the Latin American Integration Association and he will meet with International Affairs Committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Meets Sanguinetti

PY272130 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] The climax of today's presidential activities was Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' visit. After leaving Libertad Building Rodriguez said that he and the president discussed the pacification of Central America, or, at least, the search for a solution to grant more tranquillity to the region. He said they also focused on the meeting on five Central American presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

In answer to specific questions by newsmen, Rodriguez said that he was conveying a personal message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. The content of the message was not disclosed.

SANGUINETTI ON RODRIGUEZ, ESQUIPULAS, CONTADORA

PY280225 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] Part of President Sanguinetti's schedule today was dedicated to the Central American issue. Regarding his meeting with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is visiting Montevideo, President Sanguinetti noted that the talks were very interesting, particularly regarding the Central American issue. Sanguinetti said tonight that during this meeting there were more points of agreement than were originally expected, something which he described as auspicious.

Moreover, today at the Suarez presidential residence, the Uruguayan president had a phone conversation with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, with whom he talked about the Esquipulas Central American presidents summit.

After the phone call, President Sanguinetti said that the Guatemalan president evaluated the results of the presidential summit which he described as truly positive, mainly because the initiative to establish a Central American congress was approved and thus continuity in the dialogue was achieved. The summit also reasserted that 6 June is a fundamental date for the signing of the Contadora peace agreement, but that this is not an inflexible deadline, since all those present have expressed their willingness to continue with the negotiations past that date.

According to government sources, the president expressed his satisfaction with the phone call, particularly because there was agreement with the position that is held by Uruguay in this regard. Sanguinetti said: Contadora is like a bicycle with a fixed handle bar, we cannot stop pedaling because the bicycle will fall over. He added: I believe that the Esquipulas summit will help us continue pedaling, if you will excuse the metaphor. Sanguinetti noted: Peace must be achieved through a process of negotiations based on reciprocal trust, and this necessarily means having to go through these kinds of meetings, which are imperative if this trust is to be achieved.

IGLESIAS DENIES RECEIVING PROTEST FROM U.S.

PY232324 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has not received an official U.S. protest on Uruguayan stands or statements on international issues. This statement was made by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who also confirmed that he met with Chilean Ambassador in Montevideo Juan Guillermo Toro Davila to convey his concern over the recent events in Santiago involving Uruguayan lawmakers.

The foreign minister made these comments following a meeting between President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead. Commenting on this subject, Minister Iglesias said the following:

[Begin recording] [Iglesias, in progress] ... some regional problems as you may guess, such as the Central American issue, on which we focused. We also discussed international economic issues, especially those involving the strongest [word indistinct] forces, and what is expected to be a fruitful visit to the United States by President Sanguinetti. In general, these were the issues discussed.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the meeting you held last night with the Chilean ambassador, Mr Foreign Minister? Can you tell us something about the tenor of the meeting?

[Iglesias] Well, general bilateral issues. We basically know that we have a bilateral economic meeting coming up. And certainly I wanted to hear comments on the events, which the public knows about.

[Reporter] It has been reported that the U.S. Embassy has expressed its displeasure to the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry for some stands our country has adopted on the international scene. Is that correct?

[Iglesias] We have received nothing official on this matter. [end recording]

These were comments by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICA

PY221822 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has categorically condemned the sovereignty and territorial integrity violations committed by the South African Government against neighboring countries. The communique states:

1. The Uruguayan Government categorically condemns the sovereignty and territorial integrity violations committed by the South African Government against neighboring countries, in complete disregard of the principles of the UN Charter prohibiting the ue of armed force in international relations and the lewgal and moral principles that must rule the international behavior of the states.

2. The Uruguayan Government recognizes as the root of these attacks the existence of the subhuman apartheid practices and the racil discrimination which Uruguay, along with the international community, has repeatedly repudiated.

3. The Uruguayan Goverment supports the Botswana, Zambian, and Zimbabwean people and Governments vis-a-vis the unjustified South African aggression which, by increasing violence in the region, makes more difficult a peaceful solution to the anguishing problems troubling it, a solution imperatively demanded by the United Nations.

4. The South African Government's persistence in acting in a manner incompatible with legal and ethical principles deeply concerns the Uruguayan Government which will continue to carefully follow the developments.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PY272208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1611 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Montevideo, 25 May (EFE) -- Fifteeen days before signing the Contadora peace document the picture looks rather "confusing," Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has said, and he warned that Central America "could turn into another Middle East."

Uruguay, together with Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, form the Contadora Support Group. The Contadora Group itself (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) has been trying to find a negotiated solution for the Central American crisis for 3 years.

In statements to the Montevideo newspaper EL DIA, Iglesias said that if a peaceful solution is not found, there is a risk of taking a step "towards a processs similar to the one we see in the Middle East where disagreements become consolidated, and people get used to living in conflict."

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that if a solution is not found, "the situation will be serious not only for Central America, as I am afraid that it would have destabilizing consequences for the whole region." He added that the picture around the signing of the peace document is "confusing" and that "there are conflictive viewpoints."

Iglesias said that the Contadora Group is trying to solve the coflict in the zone and to prevent it from being determined or decided by the East-West struggle.

"Unfortunately the events that are taking place demonstrate that this is already happening and there are growing trends that provoke East West conflicts, and this complicates the situation greatly," Igleasias said. He added that "the 6 June date is fundamental but not irrevocable. If the document is not signed, we must continue working to create the necessary conditions."

When asked about the possibility of not signing the peace document and the continutation of violenace in the region, Iglesias replied that "it would be a tragic situation, espcially considering the degree of economic and social deterioration, as well as the loss of lives that would occur in the region."

COAST GUARD DETAINS BRAZILIAN FISHING BOAT

PY231401 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] According to an official communique issued by the Navy Public Relations Office, four fishing boats flying Brazilian flags were surprised fishing in Uruguayan territorial waters. The fishing boats were discovered by the Coast Guard cutter Uruguay assigned to the Naval Forces Command.

Investigations were imediately ordered, confirming that the fishing boat Itau Costa V was fishing. It had its nets deployed in the water and the crew was cleaning fish. The Itau Costa V was detained and escorted to La Paloma port, where it is now docked.

The authorities reported that another fishing boat, the Redentor II was just repairing its engines and then it left for Brazil.

Despite the efforts made, it was not possible to catch the other two ships which returned to Brazilian waters.

BRIEFS

NEW TOURISM SECRETARY APPOINTED -- The Uruguayan Government today appointed Jorge Farina Farbageratta as the new tourism under secretary. Farbageratta will replace Fernando Crispo Capurro. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May PY]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY -- Journalist Victor Hugo Pedrozo was appointed tonight as director of the Press Secretariat of the Presidency. He will replace Eduardo Nabia Sienra. [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 86 PY]

ARMED FORCES INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR -- General Juan Antonio Serpa has been appointed to be the new director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service. He will replace General Washington Varela, who was appointed director of the Military School. [Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86 PY]

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

PA240341 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 86

[Letter from President Jaime Lusinchi to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo -- date not given]

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo, president of the Republic of Guatemala.

I am pleased to address you, on behalf of the Venezuelan people and Government, to express our wishes for the success of the important presidential meeting that will be held in Esquipulas this weekend. As members of the Contadora Group, as Latin Americans and democrats, we closely followed the process that led to this Central American summit and today feel very pleased by the fact that this Central American dialogue will be held and that it is aimed at promoting peace, understanding, and cooperation, among the countries of the area. We feel that this presidential encounter, to be held in hospitable Guatemala, has historical meanings that will undoubtedly be decisive in promoting the efforts being made for the causes of the Central American peoples. Therefore, we cannot but hope that flexibility, a constructive spirit, and solidarity cooperation, will prevail. These are essential at these times when so many important alternatives, for all of Latin America, are at stake.

Please extend this message of solidarity, encouragement, and fraternal support, to the distinguished presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and please express to them our unyielding determination to continue participating in all the efforts for peace, good will, and social and economic development, in Central America.

Sincerely yours,

[Signed] Jaime Lusinchi, President of the Republic of Venezuela

LUSINCHI CONGRATULATES COLOMBIA'S BARCO, BETANCUR

PA270343 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Here in Caracas, President Jaime Lusinchi has sent congratulations to the new president-elect of the neighboring country, Virgilio Barco, and to President Belisario Betancur, over the way in which the electoral process developed and Dr Barco's victory. President Lusinchi said:

Having learned about the electoral results in that sister country, I wish to move ahead of protocol practices to congratulate you over your important victory, which guarantees categorical support for your proposals to the Colombian people. Here in Venezuela, the Venezuelan president's message continues, we followed with marked interest the electoral process that now ends with your victory, due to the ties that unite us and to how much Colombia matters to us. Further on, the Venezuelan president expressed his best wishes to the new Colombian president.

President Lusinchi also congratulated current President Betancur over the development of the electoral process, which represented constitutional renewal.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY DEPARTS -- Vayno Vyalyas, the Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, left for his country today after completing his diplomatic mission here. Significant progress was made in the relations between the two countries during that period. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 May 86 p D 13 PA]

SEPULVEDA DISCUSSES U.S. RESPONSE TO PROTEST

PA231620 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor by Angel Trinidad Ferreira, director of the Mexican Television Institute's national newscast service; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ferreira] Mr Secretary, we understand that the U.S. Government has already responded to the protest note that Mexico presented through the embassy in Washington regarding the slanderous charges that some people raised in a U.S. Senate subcommittee. We have here some information about Shultz' response in which he insists on maintaining constructive and friendly relations of mutual benefit to the two nations. What is the significance of this U.S. State Department response to Mexico's protest note?

[Sepulveda] One thing is the letter itself. I wish to point out that during the meeting it was made clear that these hearings and the lies that were uttered during those hearings do not represent the point of view of the U.S. Government. This was stated very clearly. In addition, I think that the reassertion by Secretary Shultz that, as stated in the letter, the U.S. Government and the State Department firmly intend to maintain respectful and mutually advantageous relations totally disqualifies the minority sector that tried to cloud relations between Mexico and the United States. It is Secretary Shultz himself who in some way is rejecting, denying, and dispelling the statements made by this absolute minority in the U.S. Senate.

[Ferreira] What in reality is the status of relations between Mexico and the United States in view of this response from the State Department?

[Sepulveda] What must be ensured is that what is outlined in this letter be reflected by reality; that is, how can what Secretary Shutlz regards as important be carried out, namely, a respectful and fruitful relationship. For this purpose, it is necessary that there be a political atmosphere that will lead, in fact, to resolving all matters or problems pending between Mexico and the United States. There is need of a true political commitment to translate all the aspects mentioned in this letter into specific facts.

[Ferreira] Mr Secretary, a little over 1 year ago, as you know, some U.S. news media launched a campaign on the alleged similarities between Mexico... [changes thought] they said that mexico was becoming like Iran. That campaign ended, but over 3 months ago they went back to it, and said that there were similarities between Mexico and Haiti, and the Philippines, too. Perhaps they are forgetting that every six years new officials take over, and so we are not a dictatorship. What is the meaning of these campaigns?

[Sepulveda] This is something very regrettable. This is what was termed unilateralism; that is a political principle according to which the only values are those a certain segment within the United States deem applicable for all cases and circumstances. A country like Mexico cannot accept it. On one hand, yesterday's demonstration denoted the existence of political pluralism because all currents joined to express their opposition to the illegitimate meddling from that minority sector which adheres to the unilateral viewpoint I have mentioned.

On the other hand, it clearly showed -- as I believe we show daily -- that there are political institutions in Mexico. Moreover, it is clear that there is a society, a people, a government which have the privilege of counting on political institutions of long standing and deeply rooted in the people. Therefore, those attempted absurd comparisons are not only totally illegitimate, but are also totally groundless.

[Ferreira] Indeed, we have a democratic country. Everyone can choose his career and do as he pleases. Moreover, there are elections and many political parties. Mr Sepulveda, to conclude, this last question. Some have criticized the Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meetings. Let me add this: I have participated in almost 20 of them, and I thought they were very positive. I would like to ask you this because some groups have apparently stated that the U.S. Congress downplays these sorts of meetings. I do not think so. Therefore, I would like to hear your views on why these Mexico-U.S. meetings are still being held? I believe the next one is next month.

[Sepulveda] Because they play a (?useful) role. That is, they serve as an instrument of political communication that must continue. The very fact that an absolute minority in the U.S. Senate, represented by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms and two more senators, in a Senate that is considerably bigger than that, must not lead us to identify the absurd and slanderous stances assumed by Senator Helms with the U.S. Senate. Mexico has friends in the U.S. Senate, in fact, friends who pointedly refused to participate in these hearings. In so doing, they were rebuking Senator Helms. Moreover, there are senators who have a great liking for Mexico. As a matter of fact, this also applies to a large number of representatives that will attend the interparliamentary meeting. Through dialogue, the reality of each country is conveyed, and a better political understanding of what is happening on both sides of the border is achieved.

I feel that it would be a mistake to punish Mexico's good friends. For example, Senator [Edward] Zorinsky immediately comes to my mind. I know him personally. On many occasions he has demonstrated his love for Mexico. Why are we going to punish that group of legitimate advocates [interlocutores] Mexico has in U.S. political spheres, just because of some people who, I repeat, are totally disqualified and are bent on harassing Mexico? We would be rewarding them by cancelling the interparliamentary meeting. I feel that going ahead with the meeting is a good decision because in this way, the U.S. senators and congressmen will directly hear Mexico's protest for the actions of one of their colleagues in the Senate. They will surely exert their political influence so that these attacks against Mexico's sovereignty will not continue.

[Ferreira] Also, during a (?press) interview Senator Helms said that he would not be intimidated, and that he will continue his analysis on Mexico. I would like to know your views about this stance.

[Sepulveda] I go back to my previous statement. Mexican senators and deputies will convey their total opposition to the meddling on the part of Senator Helms and the group of nuts involved in this matter. They will try to convince their U.S. counterparts about the damage created through actions of this sort. We must start from the premise that a respectful relationship must be based on facts and reality. One way to translate this into reality is precisely to avoid illegitimate meddling into Mexico's internal affairs, which only Mexicans must decide.

[Ferreira] Thank you very much, Mr Secretary. Thank you for your kindness.

[Sepulveda] My pleasure.

PAN LEADER DEFENDS U.S. SENATORS' STATEMENTS

PA262106 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 23 May 86 p 5

[By Ubaldo Diaz]

[Text] National Action Party [PAN] President Pablo Emilio Madero yesterday said that his party did not participate in the march that ended at Mexico City's Zocalo because the U.S. senators did not attack our country but its leaders, and they had every reason to do so. Madero said that if "they had offended our sovereignty" the PAN would have been the first to come to its defense.

During a press conference, Madero said that he is not concerned about "what three, five, or seven local or foreign senators may or may not have to say, but I am concerned about the way the Mexican Government treats the people of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango."

Madero said that with the march the government "organizes a movement in support of the government itself, and it gets the support of some people we are surprised to see supporting the government at a time like this, since the situation is nothing more than an international smoke screen to cover the national problems."

"Just like we, the Mexicans, have a right to express our opinion regarding the situation or the political systems in Russia, Cuba, Chile, Nicaragua, or the United States, foreigners also have a right to express their opinion regarding Mexico without it being considered an intervention in the domestic affairs of the country," Madero added.

Pablo Emilio Madero justified his party's actions by pointing out that the country has to seek its self-determination, the respect to its sovereignty, the moment that all Mexicans participate in what he described as the public power, and "not while a clique, group, or ruling party are the unlawful holders of power. As long as this situation exists, we will be firm in our position and we will continue to demand freedom."

Madero immediately referred to the ruling party and said that it is not a politial party but a state secretariat for electoral affairs subsidized by the government, and that they [PAN] want something very different for Mexico.

U.S. PROTEST RESPONSE CALLED 'UNSATISFACTORY'

PA272242 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 May 86 p 5

[Hector Ramirez Cuellar column: "Washington's Contradictions" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The U.S. Government response to the protest note presented by Ambassador Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes to the State Department is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions, not only in theory but also in practice. In addition, they are not closing the stage of aggressions and hostilities, but are now opening it with more subtle methods.

According to Carlos Ramirez' [not further identified] execellent reports, there are two opinions as to the treatment that should be given to Mexico:

That which is promoted by Senator Helms, who demands the implementation of several brutal pressures, and that of Shultz, who proposes more sophisticated and veiled demands, abiding by the rules of diplomacy. However, both seek exactly the same objective: to force the Mexican state to take a step back in the economic sphere and to make the democratic and revolutionary forces yield in the political arena.

Attorney General Meese talked with Sergio Garcia Ramirez on the telephone to stress that Helms had only voiced his personal opinion regarding the drug trafficking issue, and that the Reagan government truly recognized the efforts that Mexico is making to eradicate drug trafficking. Regarding this, we must note that A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION DOES NOT HAVE AN OFFICIAL NATURE. But, in practice, the matter is more serious than that because it was the DEA director who made the accusations against our country at the Senate hearings. In addition, vigilance and harassment have increased at the border with the recent arrival of Army troops there. Also, immigration agents murdered a Mexican illegal alien a few weeks ago.

In its "response," the State Department did not disavow or disqualify Helm's hearings, but simply stated that they are an expression of the existing concern regarding our problems. Shultz insists that relations with Mexico must be based on mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, and that the opinions of the Republican senator are not those of the government. For this reason, while Shultz' letter was being published, Helms was trying to continue the hearings and the constant attacks on Mexico.

Shultz' attitude, which we could term SILENT AGGRESSION. has multiple expressions in practice. It is evident now that the withdrawal of Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo from his post at the United Nations was the result of a demand by Reagan who was upset because of the firm position of principles of our diplomat. It was thought that Munoz Ledo was returning to Mexico to hold an important public post, but the truth was that this was not so. Because of his political background, Mario Moya Palencia is a more flexible individual who is willing to lessen the intensity of our position at the United Nations.

The U.S. policy is a mixture of ostensible pressures and conciliatory efforts. Following the most recent hard-line ambassadors, the United States has sent the "peacemaker" and the "neogitator" Habib to Central America and Mexico. But in the end it is the same thing. He voiced his "sympathy" for the CONTADORA DOCUMENT, but the State Department subsequently said that even if this document was signed, THE "AID" TO THE CONTRAS AND HONDURAS WOULD CONTINUE, thus making the signing of this treaty a big farce. All Habib wants is for Mexico to stop its support for Contadora in order to "legalize" the Yankee invasion of Nicaragua.

The government of Miguel de la Madrid has desperately requested a $6-billion credit, but it has not been granted because an attempt is being made to impose inadmissible conditions on Mexico which include the signing of a new letter of intent with the IMF.

These pressures and demands were made evident by Adolfo Lugo Verduzco in his speech to the PRI's National Council when he said: "Mexicans are not willing to trade independence for economic support. The government's main creditor is the people. The conditions to service the debt must be adjusted to the country's payment ability...we do not accept simplistic tax programs that come from abroad. The country's structures must not serve to transnationalize [transnacionalizar] the economy or to nullify the initiative of the Mexican state; much less yet to impose market guidelines or to align the country with hegemonic blocs, thus harming our independence."

The demands existing within the framework of Shultz' SILENT DIPLOMACY are: to sell MORE IMPORTANT state enterprises to the private sector because those already transferred are considered insignificant; to further reduce public spending, dismissing 500,000 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES allegedly because they are unproductive, even if such action affects education and health services; to further reduce TARIFFS so that our market can become more accessible for U.S. manufacturers; to include services in the process to "liberate" the national economy; and to give important political posts to the National Action Party [PAN] to show that DEMOCRACY IS RESPECTED here. All of this in exchange for 6 billion pesos [currency as published] which would be used to pay THE DEBT SERVICE.

MEETING WITH CANADIAN LEGISLATORS ENDS

FL231546 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Canadian legislators have reaffirmed their support of the Contadora peace-seeking process and have asked for an end to the intervention of third parties in Central America and the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement for the region.

In a joint communique signed at the end of 3 days of meetings, those attending the meeting studied the impact of the drop in the prices of raw materials on the economies of developing nations.

Referring to oil, they pointed out the advisability of establishing effective regulatory mechanisms to promote market stability and serve as an effective way to increase mutual confidence between producers and consumers.

Referring to the Mexican foreign debt, the Canadian legislators manifested their concern over the financial situation of our country, for which they offered all their support. They stressed the fact that the foreign debt problem, not just of Mexico but of all the indebted nations, must be resolved on the basis of cooperation between creditor and debtor governments.

Later, the legislators were informed of Mexican efforts to combat drug production and trafficking. The Canadian delegation was satisfied by the fact that this effort is being made against the use and abuse of drugs.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS

FL230320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Guadalajara, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Algerian ambassador to Mexico Nur ad-Din Yazid Zerhoumi has asserted that the trade balance between Mexico and Algeria amounts to over $100 million and favors Mexico. Interviewed after opening the Algerian cultural week in Guadalajara, the diplomat explained that trade relations between the two countries are not extensive and that the trade balance favors Mexico because his country only buys goods and does not sell any. He underscored that there are a very close relations between the two countries in the fields of research and consultation, especially in the stages of hydrocarbon processing and regarding oil industry. Likewise, he announced that an academic exchange will take place in the next few days with the University of Guadalajara, mainly in the areas of agriculture, economy, and chemical sciences.

RADIO MUNDIAL OWNER PROTESTS CLOSING OF STATION

PA231926 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] In statements made to the Panamanian newspaper LA PRENSA after being informed that officials from the Panamanian Ministry of Government and Justice, accompanied by members of the National Department of Investigation, DENI, had closed down his radio station Radio Mundial, Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: "The action carried out by the minister of government and justice against freedon of speech means that a dictatorship reigns in Panama."

The owner of Radio Mundial said that after the radio station was closed down his son, Carlos Ivan Zuniga, was taken to Pedregal, where Radio Mundial's transmission tower is located, by officials of the Ministry of Government and Justice and the DENI. Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: "I do not know if he will reappear, but I hold the National Guard [Defense Forces] directly responsible: although I know that the minister of government is an instrument of the National Guard, I hold the minister of government responsible for whatever happens to my son, and for whatever happens in the country." [sentence as published]

According to Carlos Ivan Zuniga, who is president of the People's Action Party, PAPO, Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon "will go down in history as a man who undermined his family's prestige and became the scourge of freedom of speech." He was referring to a series of sanctions imposed by Chiari on several journalists and news media.

Carlos Ivan Zuniga said: The brutal actions carried out by the minister today, on violently closing Radio Mundial with Panamanian police an DENI troops, show that Mr Chiari acts in a tyrannical manner." He also publicly accused the minister of being "a man who has no commitment to democracy, let alone to law and justice."

Zuniga thinks that Chiari's attitude is that "of a sinister character at the service of the dictatorship," and he added that the arguments presented by the minister of government and justice to close Radio Munidal "are nonsense [valadies]. The station has been operating for 9 years. All the documents are in the ministry. If they got lost it is because the minister lost them," he said. Zuniga added: "This is an act of barbarism and despotism." In conclusion, Zuniga said that he will use every available recourse within the law and will exert public pressure and make international protests.

According to employees of Radio Mundial, which broadcasts the radio program "Alternative" from 1215 to 1315, a total of 25 DENI officials commanded by DENI Deputy Director Domitilo Cordoba arrived in the offices of Radio Mundial yesterday afternoon, accompanied by 2 Ministry of Government and Justice officials, who presented a resolution signed by Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon and Deputy Minister Alicio Rivera, stating that Radio Mundial has been transmitting on a frequency that was not allocated to it.

The employees said that Inspector Cordoba, who was commanding the operation, and seven of his men entered the office of Radio Mundial carrying guns and forced the announcer on duty to give them the crystal that transmits the signal to the transmission tower.

Meanwhile, near Plaza 5 de Mayo, demonstrators calling for "freedom of speech" were told that Radio Mundial was being closed down by officials of the Government and Justice Ministry and the DENI. The report generated great indignation among the opposition members, who immediately left for the Radio Mundial studio. When the demonstrators arrived at the studio, the DENI officials brandished their weapons, an action that caused even greater indignation among the citizens, who began shouting slogans against the top military leadership.

Miguel Antonio Bernal, Roberto Arosemena, and Carlos Ivan Zuniga went up to the radio Mundial studio, where Inspector Cordoba informed them of what was taking place. However, in response, Bernal pointed out the danger implied in such an action. Corodoba then asked the demonstrators to withdraw because the situation could get more complicated. The demonstrators agreed to leave if Inspector Cordoba would also withdraw his men. Minutes later, both the demonstrators and the DENI members withdrew. The demonstrators headed toward Santa Ana Plaza, where they denounced the series of violations that were taking place.

[Panama City CRITICA in Spanish on 23 May publishes on page 40 under the headline 'Illegal Use of Frequency by Radio Mundial,' a report which adds: "Radio Mundial was using the FM frequency 88.1 without authorization from the Ministry of Government and Justice, which is why the action was taken."]

Closure Called 'Persecution'

PA231927 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 1

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] In a strong statement protesting the closing of Radio Mundial, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] led by Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon stated that "it is a measure of political persecution that is part of a strategy planned by the military leadership to silence the voices that cry out for a real democracy in our country."

The press note, which is signed by PDC National Communications Secretary Edwin Cabrera, stated: "The plan that began with the kidnapping of Dr Mauro Zuniga and continued with the arrest and beheading of Hugo Spadafora the summons to testify and the subsequent arrest of [LA PRENSA columnist] Guillermo Sanchez Borbon the censorship of several communications media, and the sanctions against independent journalists and radio commentators is nothing but an escalation against freedom of expression that can lead to a climate of instability to justify on the part of the military leadership a return to the unfortunate days after 11 October 1968."

"One must not lose sight of the fact that the closing of Radio Mundial means the closing of political orientation programs. Therefore, we again denounce the plan that is being implemented by the civilians of the regime at the same time that we insist on proposing a peaceful struggle for democracy in Panama."

Students Protest Closure

PA231928 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Today at midday a group of students of the schools of Law and Psychology of the University of Panama blocked Bolivar Highway across from the university campus to protest the closure of Radio Mundial.

The station was closed yesterday by order of Government and Justice Ministry officials for using a radio frequency without legal authorization.

The students consider the measure an attack. The Bolivar Highway traffic jam has caused serious problems to drivers and public transport users who in turn protested the harm caused by the student's activities. Traffic police who are posted some distance away are guiding drivers so as to unblock side roads.

Radio May Broadcast on AM

PA252350 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 1

[By Jose Quintero De Leon]

[Text] Aurelio Ali Bonilla, national director of social communications, told the media that the order to suspend Radio Mundial broadcasts was based upon Resolution No 94 of 22 May 1986, which is based upon Decree No 155 of 28 May 1962. The document was signed by Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon.

The order to close Radio Mundial was given on the afternoon of Thursday the 21st [date as published], as a result of the tension caused by the suspension of radio commentator Miguel Antonio Bernal's license. Bernal, director of the program "Alternativa," broadcast daily on Radio Mundial, was also fined 2,500 balboas, which was paid by the Panamanian people.

Ali Bonilla explained before proceeding with his speech that the Government and Justice Ministry has not closed Radio Mundial as reported; it has only suspended its use of the 88.1 mhz frequency on FM because it did not have the required approval from the ministry, which led to the withdrawal of the frequency. Nevertheless, he said that Radio Mundial can continue using its 810 khz frequency on AM. Asked if once the technical problems that led the ministry to withdraw the frequency were overcome the radio station in question could return to the air, the ranking ministerial official said that it could, once the problem of the frequency was resolved. This is an instrinsic problem at Radio Mundial, Bonilla added, although it is not stated in writing in the resolution. Asked about the use of policemen to close the radio station, he said he knew nothing of the incident, adding that perhaps there were disturbances. The policemen's involvement was later confirmed when it was reported that members of the DENI were used to enter the Radio Mundial studios because on two previous occasions ministry officials visited the station and the employees prevented them from entering.

As an interesting fact, it was pointed out to the media director that Radio Mundial was founded 9 years ago and it is only now that the ministry decided to take action because it was using an unauthorized frequency. To this Bonilla answered that it is only now that the technical advisers of the social communications media discovered the fact.

Political Leaders on Closure

PA261454 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 30a

[By Allan Perez]

[Text] The Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (Molirena) believes that the closing of the Radio Mundial station by the Ministry of Government and Justice for "weak and insignficant" excuses deserves "the most vigorous repudiation."

In a communique signed by its President Alfredo Ramirez, Molirena added that "this attack against freedom of expression, which the Panamanian community cannot and should not accept, and which adds up to a number of arbitrary actions aimed at silencing the means of expression not linked to the process, is just more proof that democracy will not be achieved in Panama unless a legitimate state of law is restored and real civilian power prevails."

Regarding the closing of the station, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Legislator Guillermo Cochez said that we are experiencing an escalation against freedom of expression against political leaders, and against the last vestiges of democracy left in the country.

Cochez said at this pace, during the next few days a number of situations will show that cases such as Mauro Zuniga's [leader of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization] kidnapping, Hugo Spadafora's murder, the permanent persecution of LA PRENSA journalists, etc., are not isolated cases.

The government is trying to create a situation of chaos in the country to justify military intervention, Cochez said.

For her part, Marisin Villalaz de Arias, president of the National Medical Association, said that the closing of Radio Mundial means completely cutting off everything that means freedom of expression in Panama. She added that in a country like Panama, which brands itself democratic, the closing of the station is unjustified and saddens all those Panamanians who believe in freedom and democracy. Villalaz de Arias said that the next step will be the closing of LA PRENSA, which can be sensed in the persecution against the reporters of that newspaper.

She stressed that "the closing of the radio station, as well as the persecution against LA PRENSA reporters are harsh blows against freedom of expression. However, Panamanians must endure the calumnies and insults against decent people in this country by the journalists of the ERSA [Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc.], who are not subject to any punishment or sanction by the Ministry of Government and Justice."

Another PDC leader, Legislator Raul Ossa considered the closing of the station an incredible action. "I never would have thought that Minister Rodolfo Chiari would adopt such an attitude of pressure against the media sources whose desire is to tell the truth as expressed by a Panamanian sector," he said.

Ossa said that this action is a violent and institutional attack against freedom of expression and that now more than ever Panamanians must unite to safeguard freedom of expression, which is for the spirit, the same as corporal freedom is for the body.

Regarding this topic, Molirena's legislator Justo Cortes said that in his opinion, no communications media should be closed, because they are the people's spokesmen. "I do agree that many journalists and people exaggerate things, and there is a law to sanction those people, but the media sources should not be closed," he said.

For his part, PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] Legislator Jose Morris Quintero abstained from commenting on the subject, stating that he "had no knowledge" of the closing of Radio Mundial.

MADRIGAL DOUBTS NICARAGUA WILL SIGN CONTADORA

PA280154 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 27 May (DPA) -- Costa Rican Foregin Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that "the Nicaraguan Government does not want to sign the document for peace and cooperation in Central Amierca." Madrigal Nieto, who accompanied President Arias to the Esquipulas summit, said that "there is no willingness to do so, and that was demonstrated during the meeting in Esquipulas." He stressed his point by saying that "Nicaragua does not want disarmament, control, on the reduction of armaments." However, he warned that "we will have to wait unitl 6 June. In Costa Rica's case, there is no objection." Madrigal said that Cost Rica is willing to sign without conditions, because we have no weapons, no army, an no military maneuvers."

MINISTER TO INVESTIGATE PANAMANIAN COMMANDO GROUP

PA242236 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 May 86 p 8A

[Text] Public Security Minister Hernan Garron today said he does not know about the alleged existence in the country of a self-styled "Liberator Hugo Spadafora" commando that sent a communique to this newspaper announcing that it will struggle against the military sector of Panama. It has been impossible to have intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) officials respond to calls that LA NACION journalists have made to them to obtain details in this regard. Minister Garron has said: "I know absolutely nothing about this. This is news to me. I am going to seek information. I am concerned because this would represent another front that we would have to watch. Let's hope that nothing will happen."

The communique signed by a so-called Commander Ariosto Gonzalez was sent to this newspaper by mail. The document points out that the armed struggle against the Government of Panama is being initiated because civil methods to try to improve the political, social, and economic conditions "in which the military-communist dictatorship has sunk us" have failed. The communique emphasizes charges of crimes it claims have been committed against the Panamanian people by official sectors. It specifically refers to the death of Dr Hugo Spadafora in October of last year. This death has been attributed, without confirmation, to Panamanian solders. The communique states: "We ask the Costa Rican people to help us, to back our struggle, because if the current situation, with two leftist dictatorships on both sides of the Costa Rican democracy continues, this democracy could collapse and fall into the abyss of a dictatorship."

DESIGNATION OF FOREIGN DEBT MINISTER CONFIRMED

PA241752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias' appointment of Ernesto Rohrmoser as foregn debt miniser has been confirmed by Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano. Lizano said he disagrees with various reports made in connection with this appointment because the fact that a person is not a member of a given party does not mean he or she is an enemy of that party. He remarked that the president's decision is in line with one of his campaign postulates that maintained that the foreign debt is a national, versus a one-party problem.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER L.A. TOUR

PA240000 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 May 86

[News conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte upon arriving in San Salvador on 22 May, with local and foreign correspondents -- recorded]

[Text] [Duarte] Good [word indistinct], dear friends of the local and international press. We were on a tour of the four countries that make up the Contadora Group's Support Group. For many years no Central American president, let alone a Salvadoran president, had gone on an official tour to South America. This tour has been one of intensive effort. However, I feel that it has been very fruitful and I achieved the objectives I set out to achieve. As I said during my speech upon leaving the country, we knew what to expect. We knew that we would find countries misinformed or ill-informed. It is impressive to see Cuban-piloted Soviet planes filled with Nicaraguans traveling to South America to conduct a campaign all over that zone.

Now, you will ask me what we discussed, did, and said and what the results are. I am going to try to ... [changes thought] I jotted down some things in order to make this introduction brief. I will try to explain to you in very simple terms what we have achieved. First, El Salvador has gone to deny all the lies. The Salvadoran left sent hundreds of cables all over. Beforehand, the FMLN-FDR leaders had engaged in a campaign to generate a climate of tension all over the area. However, our objective was to inform, and we have fully informed the governments, news media, and the press. We covered every area. I believe that we have put things in their place. We have spoken the truth, explained the Salvadoran reality, and denied all the lies the extreme left has spread all over the world.

Therefore, we achieved the first objective as all the South American governments -- I mean all the democratic South American governments -- recognize our democracy and support the Salvadoran democratic process. They recognize the Salvadoran people's effort on this path toward democracy. This was very clear in all the speeches, not only by the presidents but also by the governors, the principal mayors, the Supreme Court justices of all the countries, as well as by all the political parties of all leanings. The tributes I received in those countries and the decorations I received, as you well know, were received on behalf of the Salvadoran people and they constitute a tribute to all Salvadorans.

Second, all nations have supported us in the struggle for human rights. The effort by the Salvadoran country, government, Armed Forces, and for the entire process of humanization [of the conflict] has been recognized in South America. There have been public statements to that effect. Moreover, we received the support of all the nations and governments on the talks and our effort to find a political solution. All of us in El Salvador, all Salvadorans, believe that we need a political solution. We do not seek a strictly military solution because we know that the Salvadoran problem is all-encompassing. It has social, political, economic, ideological, military, and international dimensions. In this context, I went to (?present) the Salvadoran people and government's spirit of peace. All the governments unanimously gave us their support in this respect.

These governments also supported the Esquipulas meeting of Central American presidents. The speeches by all sectors mentioned this meeting. Likewise, they supported the Central American Parliament. The central topic of our discussions was the Contadora Group.

Here are the bilateral agreements we reached: In Uruguay, we signed a technical cooperation agreement regarding economic matters. In Argentina, we established two settlements for 100 families each. The first is going to be in a coffee-growing area, and the second in a [words indistinct] farming zone. We agreed to continue with this effort to settle 200 families in those zones. I personally studied the documents and technical reports with each of the technical groups from the two sectors with which we made this agreement. Also, Argentina granted us a $25 million credit to be effective on the date the cable arrives at the Central Reserve Bank. This also includes the extension of a $9 million dollar credit that had matured. Argentina gave us a 1-year extension.

In Brazil we signed three documents, three treaties. One is the treaty to eliminate the need for visas. From now on, no visas will be required in order to travel to Brazil. We also signed an agreement for technical and cultural cooperation. This means that Brazil has offered more scholarships for El Salvador, and that Brazil will expand the program of scholarships. There are currently several Salvadoran students in Brazil. I met with them, they are studying hard, and now more scholarships will be granted in the technical and cultural fields. We also discussed cooperation in coffee production. We arrived at an agreement with President Sarney, by which they will support us, and we will support them on the subject of the coffee quota for El Salvador. [sentence as heard]

In this respect, we have also signed a document outlining possibilities for industrial credits, which is subject to subsequent studies, in order to determine what industrial areas will receive credits. Specifically, Brazil will give us technical support on everything concerning the use of alcohol for vehicles, in order to determine the possibility of implementing a 100 percent use of alcohol fuel in our country. For this we have acquired four vehicles, which I believe have already arrived, that are operated with alcohol. The Volkswagen company also gave my wife a vehicle, an ambulance, which runs totally on alcohol. These were the agreements signed.

Now, what did we say, what did we offer? First of all, we expressed our total support for the Contadora Group, as well as its Support Group. In the second place, we informed the world from Argentina about a fundamental idea, which I have called the Contadora Group doctrine. It is not merely a treaty among the five Central American countries. It is a concept, a doctrine that proposes a change in the Latin American policy. It is the first Latin American doctrine of modern times and will completely modify the Estrada Doctrine, which called for nonintervention in the affairs of other states. This is an entirely new concept we have introduced, which has been a Salvadoran contribution to the Contadora Group process.

Lastly, of course, we made a Latin American proposal. We stated that if Latin America continues to be divided into small countries, we will continue to face intervention. This foments interventionism and dependency. However, if the Latin American countries unite, if we seek political, economic and social solutions through Latin American institutions, we will become the most important bulwark in the entire world. Latin America has the capability to achieve this. I mentioned this particularly to the Brazilian president, and I told him that in my opinion, Brazil's role is vital in this process. I told the Argentine president the same thing. As I said before, we also went to explain in detail all the problems we are confronting, and all the aspects concerning the Salvadoran process.

What did we ask for? We asked for comprehension and understanding. We asked them not to let themselves be deceived. We asked them to realize the efforts we are making, not only domestically, but at the regional and international levels to contribute to peace on the continent. In this way, we expressed our support for all the demoratic processes in Latin America.

The basic principle of my tour was to visit the democratic South American countries that comprise the Support Group, and which complete the group of Latin American democratic countries that also include the Central American democratic countries. [sentence as heard] That was the purpose of my tour. Now I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

[Moderator] Mr President, [words indistinct] to journalist [name indistinct] of the British television, who will ask the first question.

[Reporter] What danger does Nicaragua represent in the Salvadoran and Central American process?

[Duarte] Sorry, I did not hear your question.

[Reporter] What danger does Nicaragua represent in the Salvadoran and Central American process?

[Duarte] Well, I believe everyone is aware that Nicaragua has been the springboard, the sanctuary for the whole Salvadoran guerrilla movement. I have said this all over the world. Furthermore, I have said that it is not logical for a nation to talk about its need to be protected when it is exporting revolutions and destabilizing Central America. I have said that the best guarantee for a nation, regardless of its ideological beliefs, is its respect for neighboring nations. I have clearly and openly stated that my message to Nicaragua, my message to President Ortega, is that he should sign the Contadora Document with all its provisions for honesty, comprehensiveness, and simultaneity, and with the necessary controls so that the 21 objectives of Contadora are achieved. Then all Central Americans, and we Salvadorans, will feel assured that Nicaragua will no longer export its revolution with the Salvadoran guerrillas as vanguard, rather, with Nicaragua being the rearguard of the revolution and of the Salvadoran guerrillas. This is my message to the world, which I repeat here from my fatherland.

[Moderator] Mr President, journalist Luis Albarran, from EXCELSIOR.

[Albarran] Mr President, the Esquipulas meeting and the Contadora Group meeting on 6 June to sign the document will soon be held. We have learned here of two positions which seem to put the signing of this document in doubt. One of them is the Pentagon document, stating that even if Nicaragua signs there is still the danger of a U.S. intervention due to breach of conditions. The second is from Nicaragua, which states that if there is no agreement, Contadora should be given all time it needs in order to reach an agreement among all the nations.

[Duarte] I believe I will make some corrections to your question. First, the document issued to the world states and starts by telling the world that it has been anticipated that Nicaragua will not agree with the commitments established in the Contadora document. That statement contains speculation as to what will happen in that case. What is in jeopardy is Nicaraguan complicance. What I have stated in South America about this subject is that we are not concerned about whether or not we sign a paper, because papers do not contain more intentions than the political willingness a nation could have. What matters is to comply. The important thing is to comply with the 21 Contadora points. The important thing is not to seek an excuse. For example, to seek a definition for defensive weapons and offensive weapons. A gun, a rifle, a machine gun can kill you. Thus, it is not possible to talk about that kind of excuses.

Furthermore, it is important to know that compliance and the political determination to comply with the 21 points of Contadora means that all Central American nations must agree with an internal pluralist democracy. The Contadora Document states that simultaneous dialogue must be sought with all internal forces struggling in each nation. This is also established in the Caraballeda Document, signed by Nicaragua. Fulfillment is the most important aspect. Should this not be complied with, we and the world will be frustrated, democracies in the world will be frustrated, as will the four Contadora countries. There are risks, because when the four Contadora countries, including Mexico, decided to search for a political solution, it was because they felt they could be affected. Likewise, other nations are affected. South America may be affected. Thus the Support Group has also decided to join the Contadora group. This also affects the United States.

It is important to understand that we must provide guarantees to all nations affected by the Central American conflict. Those guarantees can only be offered with the political attitude and willingness that we Central Americans may have. This is the main point we should discuss in Guatemala, the most important subject: that we Central Americans together are capable of fulfilling the political void existing in Central America; that together, we have the capacity to comply with the spirit of a pluralist democracy, in which, regardless of ideological beliefs, we can all respect each other, respect our people. There is no chance for democracy unless control over the press, restrictions, and censorship cease. There can be no freedom if at the same time the church is not allowed to comply with its mission. There can be no democracy if free speech is hindered. There can be no democracy if political parties are persecuted. There can be no democracy if the people's rights to representation and decisionmaking are not respected.

The most important point here is whether or not we will comply. And this applies not only to Nicaragua, but to all five countries. If one of the countries does not comply, then the Central American phenomenoms and problems would be in danger of continuing. Obviously, the one that has most opposed the signing and compliance is Nicaragua. Thus, we must make Nicaragua agree to comply with these basic postulates. Here is where we have to establish if Nicaragua will continue with the totalitarian system, if it will continue imposing its decisions on its people. If Nicaragua wants to sign nothing, if it wants no commitments and will not agree to have arms control in the area, then we will obviously be in danger.

This is the effort that we have to make. This is the appeal that I have made to Nicaragua from every nation that I have visited. This is the fundamental issue of Contadora. The basic purpose of my visit was to explain to each of the nations this fundamental problem; namely, whether or not we will have the political willingness to comply. This is why the signing of the document on 6 June is irrelevant without the political willingness to abide by it. What we must do is protect the political willingness and the good offices of all the democratic Latin American nations to contribute toward a pluralist democratic process in Central America. This is why I have said throughout the world and in all forums that El Salvador will continue to say: Let us all fulfill and complete the entire Contadora process simultaneously in such a manner that it can be verified and made subject to control. If we cannot succeed in this, it does not make any sense to sign a document that would be signed only to get out of a fix. We want a worthwhile document and we are willing to fulfill it to the letter here in El Salvador, as it should be, with a historical commitment to our democratic process. This is the program, that is the proposal that I have made through my speeches in every one of the nations and at each of the two opportunities that I have had to speak about this.

[Moderator] Mr President, I now recognize journalist Jose Ricardo Pancache of NBC News.

[Pancache] You are saying that we would all be ... [changes thought] that is, all the Central American countries are expectantly awaiting the signing of the document. From the beginning, what would happen if Nicaragua does not sign the document? What will be El Salvador's situation then?

[Duarte] Well, I just gave an explanation of the Contadora process, and of what could occur if Nicaragua does not agree to sign the Contadora Document.

For El Salvador, the peace effort does not end here. I have talked about a national dialogue, a regional dialogue, a Latin American dialogue, and a world dialogue, all to seek peace, not only in our homeland, but in all sectors in which human beings are trying to achieve a spirit of peace. If Nicaragua does not sign, we will continue insisting; we will continue supporting Contadora, and that is what I have requested of each of the rulers with whom I have talked. I asked them not to think that Contadora was thwarted, ended, or finished because that [12-second break in transmission]. I feel that it is a historic duty. Now that the second Latin American independence is being sought, this is the historic moment for all nations to be aware of the role they have to play. Therefore, my slogan is: Let us not break with Contadora. Let us defend Contadora; let us struggle for Contadora; and let us make Contadora into an instrument of the diplomatic effort, the political effort, and the political determination to achieve peace in Latin America.

[Moderator] I now recognize journalist Rene Hurtado of YSKL and Radio El Mundo.

[Hurtado] Mr President, according to international dispatches, during your tour to these Support [Group] countries, the presidents of those countries expressed support for an internal political solution in El Salvador. Mr President, I would like to ask whether there was an agreement or anything new during your meetings with presidents of those countries regarding the resumption of a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR.

[Duarte] First of all, I understand that today or tomorrow the radio station that you represent is marking another anniversary; I wish to congratulate YSKL on its birthday. Second, to specifically answer your queston, one of the topics that we discussed most was the internal dialogue. In this regard, leaders, political parties, and reporters from all over consistently asked what is the position of the Salvadoran Government on the issue of dialogue.

I told them that it is permanently open to a dialogue as long as such a dialogue leads us somewhere. I told them the following: The guerrillas want a dialogue, and we want a dialogue. Are we talking about the same kind of dialogue, or are we speaking different languages?

What do the guerrillas want from a dialogue? The guerrillas said that they aim to take power by force, but they presented an alternative. That alternative is that they can also take power through negotiations in which the government and the Army would be eliminated and the democratic process ended to allow them to take power.

They want a dialogue within those conditions. I think if you analyze all documents, absolutely all documents presented by the guerrillas regarding the dialogue, you will arrive at the same conclusion. However, we presented a different kind of dialogue.

A dialogue for what? The dialogue that we propose is to find a path to allow sectors up in arms to lay down their arms; to help them abandon violence, incorporate themselves into the democratic process, obtain the needed political space, and fulfill their ideological objectives to carry their message to the people. If the people grant them a place in the governmental process tomorrow, then the people will decide.

Notice the difference between the two concepts of what dialogue should be. I am sure that all the Salvadorans, without exception, agree with my proposal, because the people want peace. I am open at all times to holding that dialogue that I have proposed. I made that clear in Peru. As you know, there was a meeting approximately 5 days prior to my arrival there. In Peru the president of the Republic himself told me: I am [Guillermo] Ungo's friend; I would like to know whether this kind of dialogue is possible. I told him yes, but with these conditions.

I also told him that we must differentiate between armed guerrillas in the mountains with rifles in their arms and two politicians [not further identified] who have not ever carried a rifle, but who have carried out ideological subversion. I told him that a public statement from those politicians stating that they will abandon violence and that they wish to incorporate themselves into the democratic path would suffice to make me ask the fatherland and all the people to open the door to allow these men to incorporate themselves into the democratic process and obtain their political space.

But they have to decide. They cannot continue playing halfway at violence and halfway at politics. They cannot use politics as an instrument of violence. They cannot be simple fellow travelers of the commanders who are definitely the ones who are making the decisions. This is the proposal that I made in Peru. The same thing was proposed in Argentina. I also analyzed there the meaning of the dialogue. They were very interested in learning the difference between the dialogue at La Palma and the dialogue at Ayagualo. I told them that the dialogue at La Palma had been a sincere dialogue. In the La Palma dialogue there had been a spirit of peace on our part and on the part of those who represented the rebels. However, I told them that, as all of you here know, the rebel sectors made a harangue of war in Ayagualo and that we are not willing to hold a dialogue that means a harangue of war or a path to violence. As I said ever since I was a candidate many years ago, I am not willing nor do I have the mandate to negotiate with rifles on the table. I am going to negotiate the path to peace and not the path to war.

Likewise, in Uruguay, where I spoke with the various sectors -- I spoke with all the political parties and forces -- the Social Democrats also brought up the question of the possibility of a dialogue. I gave the same explanation again.

In Brazil I was even invited to a meeting in Sao Paulo. One of the leaders of the majority party -- you know that in Brazil there is a coalition of parties -- one of the leaders of the majority party to which Governor Franco Montoro belongs, who is also of the Communist Party spoke to me and along with the president of that party invited me to a meeting they will have this year and next year. [sentence as heard] They want to invite democratic figures of the entire world. They want to invite people like Kennedy, Alfonsin, Sarney, and they invited me. They asked if I would hold a dialogue with Ungo there. This obviously has an objective. The objective is that elections will be held in Brazil in December and they wanted me to hold a meeting [with Ungo] so as to improve the image of this party that will run in December's elections. Of course, I told them that I did these things in a planned manner and that I attended events when they were necessary for the good of the country and that I was not making any decision in this regard.

This is what I can report to you about the topics that we discussed in each country. It must be stated here that in all press conferences without exception the topic of the dialogue was broached, and in all the press conference I said the same thing: I am willing to hold a dialogue at any time, using any instrument that emerges and that is favorable in the search for a sincere dialogue for peace and dialogue to incorporate into the democratic process those who so wish to join the process. I am also willing to seek a simultaneous dialogue -- in other words, not an internal but a regional dialogue -- so that in Central America we can hold a dialogue with the various elements that are confronting the governments and so that we can find peace in the Central American region in accordance with the Cartagena document, excuse me, the Caraballeda document, whose Point Nine clearly indicates that the nations should hold an internal dialogue in the search for peace. This is my answer to your queston.

[Moderator] Carlos Rivera of the "Up to Date" newscast.

[Rivera] Mr President, during your tour of four South American countries, international dispatches arrived in our country indicating that there were protests in the four countries you visited. What was your impression?

[Duarte] I can tell you that in Peru there were no protests of any kind. On the contrary, it was interesting to see how things are changing in Peru. The people greeted me in the streets. I think photographs were disseminated throughout the world showing me when I broke protocol and, you know me, I went amongst all the people. Photographs were taken of this. Of course, the security was a little tight because there was a teachers' strike 50 meters away. I went out to greet the people and they welcomed me with affection.

We continued on to Uruguay where the Tupamaros tried to hold a demonstration. However, I do not know where they held it because I did not see them. It seems that the Tupamaros did hold a demonstration, and they of course supported the FMLN and everything.

In Argentina, there was no demonstration. On the contrary, there were expressions of support. There were people who arrived at the hotel with flags to greet me. They welcomed me in the Buenos Aires market which is a popular center so you must realize what that means. They held an event there and gave me a number of gifts from the people of the market. I was warmly welcomed there. Lastly, in Brazil, excuse me, I must explain another point. When I went to speak in the Argentine Congress, a group of Peronists, not all of them, just a group decided not to attend and outside they had some signs saying: Al-Qadhdhafi and Peron, the third solution. They were the Montonero deputies who were holding this demonstration.

In Brazil, there was a small demonstration by 12 people in Rio de Janeiro and -- as proved by the photographs that were taken and as reported by the Brazilian Government as well as by President Sarney, who told me so personally -- these same people took a plane and went from Rio de Janeiro to Sao Paulo and Brasilia. Two demonstrations were held in Sao Paulo, one by about 20 people at the airport and another one by about 200 people at the moment I was placing a floral wreath at the Piranga Monument, which marks the place at which Brazil's independence actually took impetus.

This demonstration was held by groups of the Democratic Worker's Party, which is called PT [as heard], five of whose leaders had been identified and captured a few days before for having held up a bank in San Salvador, in northern Brazil. With faces full of hatred and rancor, as shown by the films that were taken, these people insulted us and shouted obscenities at us. They insulted the ladies and our country and, while the Salvadoran anthem was being played, they spit, shouted, and acted in a disrespectful manner.

When the Brazilian anthem was being played, they also shouted obscenities against the Brazilian Government. These gentlemen shouted and called us murderers and all those other things you have heard from individuals who do not understand what we are doing in our country.

All representatives present at the Congress in Brasilia, including the communist representatives, who greeted me apologized to me, stating that they did not represent Brazil. In Brasilia, a small demonstration was staged when I arrived at Itamaraty Palace, headquarters of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, by more or less 30 people, who were the same ones who had traveled to the three other places. Apparently this was a pre-arranged plan because in Sao Paulo, while I was talking with Governor Montoro, he told me that some gentlemen wanted to talk to me, and those who wanted to talk to me were two communists who had a statement to make to me. They were carrying a cablegram they had received from El Salvador from which they read to me things like this: On 3 May -- at which time you were in El Salvador -- an attack had been staged with 1,000 men against La Esperanza district, during which all representatives of the human rights commissions and of the mothers [Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing People] had been captured and massacred; the intestines of some of the ladies had been slit; and one of the ladies had been raped on the street.

All this was read to me by one of these gentlemen from a telegram they had received from here. I told this gentleman it just could not be true because on that day I was at the police headquarters -- to which you are witness because it was shown on television -- with the director of the guard, the police director, the director of the Treasury Police, and the deputy security minister as well as with all officers who attended the ceremony of graduation of the fourth training course for security officers. If any such thing had happened, I am certain that journalists are proficient enough to have learned about it, and the news would have circulated throughout the world.

Therefore, this indicates to you the type of lies they have circulated. I am sure my friend Hurtado [not further identified] would not have allowed a news of this size to be printed. This shows to you the kind of work the left wing has done in South America. We cannot ignore it. They have carried out a penetration task. Nicaragua has done a full-fledge penetration job, and not only the Nicaraguans but the FMLN and the FDR have placed us in a position that demands a great effort from us. I think that I accomplished my goal with my efforts and now that we are back in El Salvador, I think we will have to work 1 more year on this. The image we left there represents what we are doing for democracy here in El Salvador.

CASTILLO CALLS ORTEGA ARMS PROPOSAL 'POSITIVE'

PA280048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo today in San Salvador described as "positive" Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's move to present a list of weapons that must be reduced, limited, or regulated in the context of the Contadora Group peace negotiations. The Salvadoran official said during a news conference that Ortega's move is "substantially different from the position Nicaragua has upheld until now, although it must not be interpreted as an expression of good will, but as falling into step with responsibilities."

Castillo reaffirmed the Salvadoran Government's position of not signing the document until various important topics in the treaty, including arms control and verification and control mechanisms, are discussed. He said that in this context the 6 June deadline for the signing of the document "is a problem because of the short time," not only for El Salvador, but for the other Central American countries.

Castillo said that he is confident that once the document is signed El Savador's right-wing opposition parties will vote in favor of it and ratify it. The ruling Christian Democratic Party has 33 of the 66 deputies that comprise the Assembly, but 40 votes will be necessary to ratify the document.

GEN BLANDON VIEWS CONTADORA, REBEL ACTIONS

PA272252 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Adolfo Blandon has said that Nicaragua is the main obstacle for signing the Contadora Document for Peace, particularly concerning disarmament. Gen Blandon stated that disarmament is one of the most critical aspects within the Contadora Document, and added that Nicaragua is the country which prevents a solution to this point.

[Begin Blandon recording] You must have surely learned about the statements issued by the defense minister of Nicaragua. He clearly stated that they will continue to arm themselves, with or without peace. Thus, one doubts about the intentions which led to the creation of Contadora,because the Nicaraguans adopted a stubborn and irreponsible postion which undermines the sincere efforts exerted by the Contadora and Support Group countries to attain a stable and durable peace in Central America. I think that they are well aware of this and know the plans which led to the creation of Contadora. I think that the final decision -- to sign or not to sign -- will depend on the position adopted by the country which currently represents an obstacle for Contadora. We are in a condition to carry out ... [changes thought] to exert ourselves to the utmost, because it would be highly dangerous for the region if Contadora dies. The Sandinists are well aware of this and it is deplorable that, even though they are aware of the repercussin that this would have in the region, they are still adopting such stubborn decisions. [end recording]

Likewise, Gen Blandon added that four [as heard] highly important military operations are being carried out in the country.

[Begin recording] We have men in the main zones where the terrorists are operating -- in the eastern, central, and northern part of the country. The military situation is completly favorable and there is no possibility that the terrorists may gain some kind of military advantage. They are well aware of this, so they have adopted another strategy. They have adopted the strategy of misinformation, infiltration, destruction of the government's economic structure, discrediting the Armed Forces, and discrediting the government to destabilize it and gain some kind of political advantage. However, our people are no longer deceived by this kind of strategy and will surely reject them as usual. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON ADMINISTRATION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PA231425 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Speech by President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Greetings to all. The Guatemalan democratic government has completed 126 days in power. It is a pleasure for me to address you on this occasion, because I am satisfied with recent developments. Of course, people would have liked us to do more. As I have said before, some who are impatient expected miracles from us. This could not be done, and I never promised that. However, in 126 days we achieved what we wanted.

First of all, for the first time in many years the Guatemalan Government, president, and people are (?working side by side). We are not confronting each other; on the contrary, we are working toward the same objectives, we are concerned about the same things. We are also sharing some sentiments that are truly positive and new in Guatemala: the sense of freedom, the feeling of being able to protest, to express something against or in favor of the government without the government becoming upset, or because the government has been pushing someone to say something in its favor. There is also a sense of participation. You are aware that at this time the people are organizing in order to participate in the resolution of their problems; there have been marches staged by peasants, by the Consumers' League [Liga de los Consumidores], people have marched and demonstrated on the streets in front of the National Palace. The feeling exists, and this was my first goal.

During my electoral campaign, I said that democracy is more than material things, that democracy is the sense that we all belong to the same community. You tell me if this is not the feeling in Guatemala right now.

Of course, we have not been able to resolve the problem of prices because this is a consequence of what has happened during the past few years in Guatemala, and it will require some time to resolve it. Of course, we have not been able to provide as much security as we want to, and to resolve some of the problems. However, this is not the fundamental issue. The fundamental point is that there is the conviction that the president wants to do something for his people, and that he is going to do it. This is perhaps the most important achievement of the first 126 days, and this makes me happy.

Anyway, it would take me too long to list all the actions carried out by the government -- as some governments do -- and we could not do that in this program. However, we will mention some of the important things that I believe have been the most outstanding, and are remarkably different from what was done in the past.

For example, in only 126 days we have obtained funds to purchase fertilizers for the peasants at low prices. Now, the people in the cities will say: Those are benefits for the peasants, what about us? What will be the results of giving low-price fertilizers to peasants? Larger production, and, of course, better prices when those products are harvested and brought to the market. Second, in 126 days we began a vaccination drive for 1 million Guatemalan children, which in the long run will result in savings and in less worries for the parents due to childhood diseases. In only 126 days, the UNICEF representatives said they were impressed, because they had not seen this done elsewhere in such a short time.

The Health Ministry has really shown a great organizational capacity, but it has especially achieved one thing: to show with the vaccination drive carried out with volunteers -- without whom we would not have been able to anything -- that the people are participating in resolving their own problems.

In addition, my friends, we have (?made some progress) with respect to the problem of corruption. In 126 days, you have not heard of any serious case of administrative corruption, particularly at the higher levels. We continue to have some problems at the customs posts, for example some problems with vehicles crossing the customs posts at the borders with El Salvador and Mexico.

The truth is that serious problems of corruption of the government, the president, or his ministers are nowhere to be found in the administration. And God forbid that [words indistinct] because the president himself will see to it that they are placed where they belong, namely, behind bars. We have fought corruption in a number of ways. It is true, however, that contraband has increased. In 126 days we have not been able to locate all the places where customs control has been failing. In case you are interested, we have seized contraband worth 20 million quetzals at the Guatemalan border. Do you realize that that 20 million would have made someone richer at the expense of the Guatemalan people's interests?

In addition to this, we have started a police reorganization program. I have already told you that a house cannot be built overnight. (?GRU) must also go. It must be eliminated because it was terrible for the people's peace. Also, we have started a reorganization program. What will happen if we remove a policeman? We could not go out onto the streets without having another policeman on duty. He must be commissioned, trained, and taught to serve the people. This is why the police reorganization program will take some time to be implemented. My dear friends, this week we will also initiate -- because we are ready for this -- what we have termed the campaign for the people's security in which we will all participate to combat crime.

In addition, we have made important achievements regarding international solidarity. A great many countries that used to criticize and oppose Guatemala now help us get economic, financial, and security aid and support us in our foreign policy so that we can break international isolation and recover what might be the most important thing for Guatemala, namely, its leadership in Central America and everywhere else in the world. I have met many Guatemalans who have told me: We Guatemalans can be more important. Why does Guatemala have to be regarded as of lesser importance if we have so beautiful a country that deserves a better destiny. I can tell you now that Guatemala again has appeared on the front pages of the world's papers.

My dear friends, we have also prepared and completed an economic reorganization program to attain what I once told you. First of all, we have to put order in our own home. Second, we must reactivate the country economically. Later, we must attain development. After all, if we want to live in a new home, we must first clean it, paint it, install furniture, and finally move to this new home. This is what we have been doing. Of course, we can still have economic problems because we still wage battles on prices, we still wage the battle of production and reorganization. We will achieve all this through work and the cooperation of all Guatemalans.

This to mention some of the things we have been working on. Yet, if you [words indistinct], you will see several really impressive details. The Education Ministry has initiated a program of work and discussion with teachers about educational reform. Communications and public works has resolved some problems that have plagued us for a long, long time.

Now the [words indistinct] can be seen where the trucks used to pass through. The floor has already been completed. The bridge, which could not be built during the past 10 years, will have been completed in about 3 months. Summing up, there is a long list of things, which will be given to you.

You will be impressed and will realize that we have done in 126 days much more than many [words indistinct] expected. Of course, the most important thing is that we have tried a new government style. Some have tried to misrepresent our national accord. Some have elected not to understand it, but the Guatemalan people do. Those who do not want to understand this do not act in good faith. To negotiate is to reach an agreement. An economic reorganization plan has been discussed and agreed upon. It will now be implemented. We have sat and discussed problems [words indistinct] and we have settled them. We have discussed teachers' problems and settled them. We have discussed problems of salary raises and settled them. Then, the government [words indistinct] and the people have received it eagerly. In its higher sense, to agree means to put an end to the confrontation that has been taking place in Guatemala for a long time. It is to end the polarization and violence and reach an accord. Do you realize this?

It is to be understood that all of us are on the same side and are working together for the good of the country. This is important. Now and then, someone goes astray, gets impatient, and says he cannot understand the accord. But an accord in the highest sense within disagreement means that some of the people will always disagree. As all minorities, we leave them aside because we who form the majority want to put an end to violence and resolve the national problems.

Dear friends, in addition to this, we should admit that there are many, many good things that I found in this time of [words indistinct]. What is the best that I have found? In the first place, my friends, the people's initiative to resolve their own problems and understand the president's stance, instead of confronting and insulting the government and trying to make the people confront the police. The people have demonstrated peacefully to request a resolution of their problems. We will resolve their problems, such as the case of (?Father Giron), assistance for consumers, the housing committees. They have come here to this square and we have initiated the solution for their problems. Nevertheless, they have understood that the idea is not to confront the government.

The idea is to abide by law and peacefully voice their demands, rejecting the urgings of the impatient and those who want a confrontation and love violence. The idea is to abide by law and respect other people's rights and, particularly, realize that the government can resolve problems peacefully presented.

The president of the Republic and the people have joined together, and we have initiated a positive resolution of the problems. There are no peasants' marches any longer. Now we have peasants' committees that come to the national palace, tell us they come on behalf of such and such a number of peasants, and make their proposals. We are in the process of resolving their problems. So, my dear friends, the most important thing I have found is the people's patience, understanding, and initiative to resolve the national problems in agreement with the Guatemalan president.

Local, consumers', and peasants' committees, all of them will be welcome because what we do not want is radicalizations, confrontations, designation of goals that we cannot reach [words indistinct]. We want a rational, patient stance for the good of the homeland and all of us.

Now, what have been [words indistinct] of the past 126 days? In the first place, there are the same impatient people, those who do not want solutions, those who do not want democracy. That is why I said that the impatient ones are the enemies of democracy. Now, we respect even the enemies of democracy because this aspect is what democracy is about. Democracy is the government of the majority and hailed by democracy. Democracy is respect for the minorities formed by the impatient, the enemies of democracy.

Although they are our enemies, although confrontations await them, if we respect them and make joint statements with them, maybe some day we will be able to convince them that all of us can cooperate for the good of the country. The tremendous obstacles [words indistinct] allowed them to become famous at the expense of the people's tragedy. Those who think that by stressing our problems and our needs, mocking the people by saying that the government cannot resolve the problems, so that democracy can come to an end, those who try to become famous at the expense of our grief are also enemies of democracy. Anyway, we respect them because [words indistinct], those who are enemies of democracy, those who only want to make money at the expense of the Guatemalan people's grief, will be laid aside by the people, the people who are faithful to the president and his government, since this is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people of Guatemala.

I must tell you that the great task ahead of us after 126 days have elapsed -- now that we are ready to move ahead without stopping -- first of all will be the great battle against prices. I must admit that we have not been totally successful in this field, because there is no production, because we have not prepared a high-level plan for economic reorganization, and because there are still bad Guatemalans who speculate and hoard in order to increase the prices to the detriment of the national interests. I recently went to a bakery and I noticed that small pieces of bread were on sale for 3 centavos each, which cannot satisfy the people's hunger. We ask merchants and producers to be honest, to realize that we must all be less selfish so that the people can have something to eat so that we can move forward. In any event, we are going to work together with the merchants in order to resolve this problem, we are going to work with those who are willing to collaborate, and we are going to act firmly against those who still refuse to understand that democracy is not forbearance, but working together for the benefit of all.

The second great battle we must wage is the battle for administrative efficiency. I must ask those who work with us in the government to be willing to serve, as we must all be at the service of the people. We have raised their wages so that they can be of more service to the people. We have not carried out mass dismissals, so that they can work for the benefit of the people, so that they can feel secure. We want to give them recognition for their work, but they should realize that they, together with the president, are the instruments to attain national well-being. Therefore, achieving administrative efficiency will be one of our fundamental objectives.

In addition to all of this, we must pay attention to security. It is not fair to have so many holdups and car thefts. However, I must inform you that we have arrested 3,000 criminals, although we do not have the means for this, as the jails are crowded. Now it is definitely up to the Supreme Court of Justice to comply with its duty, which is being done, as I am convinced that great efforts are being made to impart justice equitably and efficiently. Nonetheless, we will make an additional effort, because we care about you. Now my friends, the stolen cars that are recovered no longer disappear in the hands of the government officials, and, instead, they are returned to their owners, as it is being reported in the local newspapers.

It is important to note that 87 percent of the stolen vehicles have been recovered; in other words, of every 100 stolen cars, 87 have been returned to their owners.

Another task will be employment.

Therefore, my friends, the war against prices, administrative efficiency, citizens' security, and the creation of jobs are the great tasks, the great challenges that the government has ahead for this year. We may not be able to do any more, but in doing this we will consolidate our democracy. In 126 days we have demonstrated that it is possible to govern for the benefit of the Guatemalan people. Thank you very much my friends.

OFFICIALS DENY RUMORS OF JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA232118 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Guatemala is adhering to its policy of neutrality. It will not join other governments in military maneuvers, either in Guatemala or outside Guatemala. The country will not participate in joint military maneuvers, either in Guatemala or outside, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita and Army spokesman Fernando Cifuentes have concurred. The foreign minister as well as the Army spokesman expressed their surprise when the question was posed to them. The foreign minister said that he did not know the source of that report, and he was surprised by it. He added: No international news agency can claim the right to make political decisions which the Government should make. In addition, we are not engaged in that sort of action, but rather, in seeking peace and giving the Army functions that are within its purview.

Moreover, Capt Cifuentes flatly stated: We have not and are not currently participating in any [military maneuvers]. The general staff is not planning to participate in the future. Recently, Guatemala was invited to participate in military maneuvers, but the invitation was turned down, he said. Any person or agency that says that we are prepared for that sort of exercise intends to disrupt the peace we are enjoying.

LABOR MINISTER CONFERS WITH ALAN GARCIA

PA241750 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Peruvian President Alan Garcia has said that he will visit Guatemala this year to exchange views on the democratic process the two countries are advancing along similar lines. This was reportd by Guatemalan Labor Minister Ada Catalina Soberanis upon her return to Guatemala at the conclusion of a working visit made at the invitation of the Peruvian Government.

In Peru Soberanis met with President Alan Garcia to discuss topics that interest the two governments, particularly the foreign debt problem and the need for a common Latin American front that will deal with the area's problems. The labor minister said that the Peruvian Government is currently intent on advancing a socioeconomic adjustment program amid its burgeoning democracy, the conditions of which are similar to Guatemala's. She added that just as in Guatemala, the implementation of that program is being obstructed by various sectors of society.

Soberanis said that President Garcia expressed his interest in continuing to hold talks on the consolidation of Latin American unity and solidarity, and that to that effect, he plans to visit Guatemala this year. She said that President Garcia stressed his determination to strengthen democracy in his country.

WORKERS RELEASE UNIVERSITY RECTOR, 23 OTHERS

PA231619 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0235 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Four hundred workers of the National University of San Carlos have released the rector and 23 members of the University Higher Council after holding them for 25 hours as hostages at the old law school faculty building. University Rector Mario Moreno Cambra and the members of the University Higher Council were released this afternoon when the penal judge of peace intervened.

Yesterday at 1500, while holding an extraordinary session, the administrative and maintenance workers occupied the old law school faculty building. A communique by the workers states that the occupation of the old law school faculty building was done because "the University Higher Council had refused to discuss the request for a salary raise they had requested."

In statements last night, the university higher council maintained its position of not increasing the salary of the university workers. The workers have stated that they will "maintain a vigilant attitude and declare an indefinite strike."

HONDURAS

AZCONA DISCUSSES ESQUIPULAS, CABINET, NEWS MEDIA

PA271958 Tegucigalpa Television Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 May 86

[Interview with President Jose Azcona Hoyo by Regina Osorio at Azcona's home in Tegucigalpa "last night" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Osorio] Mr President, what was the result of the meeting held by the Central American heads of state in Esquipulas?

[Azcona] I can say that we talked openly and frankly. Disagreements cropped up, as we told the peoples of Central America and the world in the communique which we, the five presidents, issued. However, despite the differences -- and because we spoke frankly -- we found some points of concurrence and I think that, from this standpoint, the meeting was quite positive. It may be of help with the signing of the Contadora Document although, as I say, there are still differences, above all in regard to the conceptualization of democracy. This is the main problem we found. Also, there was a sort of agreement to continue working with Contadora to find a solution to the pending issues of the arms buildup, military maneuvers, and verification and control of the matters agreed to. The plenipotentiary ministers will (?leave) tomorrow to see if we can reach agreement on these three aspects. We spoke quite candidly. Yesterday we five presidents were locked up from 1400 to 1900 and today from 0800... [corrects himself] 0830 to 1230, when we finally reached agreement about the wording of the document which I think is already known to the Honduran people, (?because) it was read by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

[Osorio] Mr President, did you talk with the Nicaraguan president?

[Azcona] Yes, we talked a great deal. As I said, we were locked up from 1400 to 1900 yesterday and we spoke very frankly. The same is true of the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala. I think that we brought out very clearly our points of view with regard to the political situation, the search for solutions to the internal problems of the countries, the arms race, and all other issues. I think that the meeting was positive because, for the first time, we have had the opportunity to talk face-to-face about problems which are within the province of the heads of state of all the Central American countries.

[Osorio] Do you think that after this meeting, [words indistinct] the Central American head of state, the Contadora peace document will at last be signed?

[Azcona] I have some doubts that we will be able to sign it on 6 June. I do not think so. There is very little time left. Unfortunately, I will be in Washington beginning tomorrow and so will the foreign minister. So, it will be a bit more difficult for the plenipotentiaries to hold consultations and to get very precise instructions. I find the possibility of being able to discuss a document at this meeting for signing on 6 June highly unlikely. However, if it is not signed on 6 June deadlines will be set as we make progress toward the solution of those problems. I think that we must not lose hope of signing the peace document.

[Osorio] According to the information released in Guatemala, you will inform the U.S. President of the results of the summit. It was even said that you would be the spokesman for the Central American presidents.

[Azcona] The agreement reached has already been released to the public. Everyone has heard of the agreement. It was read by the Guatemalan president and the other presidents were sitting beside him. The agreement was signed by all the presidents, therefore, it will not be necessary for me to inform him [President Reagan] -- since he has already heard of it. However, the Central American problem will be a topic for discussion. I will be very happy to speak to him about this during our talks because no one would believe that this topic will not be discussed. It must be.

[Osorio] Mr President, our peasants and laborers continue to say that you were asked to reshuffle your cabinet. Was this an official request?

[Azcona] That is not true. The peasants and laborers have not asked me to reshuffle my cabinet. They have not made the request in private or in public. Last week, I believe it was on Tuesday, I met with the leaders of the main peasant unions, the Honduran Peasants National Association, National Union of Peasants, and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives. The peasant leaders were accompanied by Felicito Avila of the General Workers' Confederation, and Andres Victor Artiles of the Confederation of Honduran Workers. They asked for nothing. As a matter of fact they said that they had made no such request. What the peasants want is a part in the planning and (?for the government) to continue working. On Friday we signed an agreement creating a tripartite coimmission in which the private, labor, peasant, and government sectors are represented.

[Osorio] Mr President, during the campaign and when you were sworn in you said that you would choose the best men and women to make up your cabinet. However, many politicians, even some members of the Liberal Party, have criticized your choice [words indistinct]?

[Azcona] That would depend on what you consider the best. The foreign secretary is an excellent secretary. We have proof of this. Without any fuss he left for El Salvador the day before yesterday and drafted the agreement that was signed yesterday in Esquipulas. With the signing of the agreement the two countries have agreed to appear jointly before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague to resolve the border issue. With this agreement, we have left the solving of the issue in the hands of the ICJ. How many hours of work had been put into this and nothing gained? How many times did Honduras and El Salvador meet in an attempt to get EL Salvador to accept going before the ICJ? Many people felt that this would never be achieved.

[Osorio] Since we are commemorating the day of the journalist today, can you tell us if you will continue to act as you have, respecting the communications media, the workers of the press? Will you contiune to give your support to the media and reporters?

[Azcona] I will respect all the sectors. The media holds a very important place and so do the men and women who work in this area. I wish to extend my congratulations to all of you on your day and add that Jose Azcona is a man that respects everyone. The fact that I am the president of the republic gives me no right to show disrespect for ycu and I will continue to respect you.

GEN REGALADO ON CONDECA REACTIVATION

PA262151 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 86

[Interview with General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Armed Forces, by Jose Trino Murillo and unidentified reporter in Esquipulas, Guatemala; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Regalado] Actually we held no formal meetings but did exchange viewpoints on our interest in reactivating Condeca [Central American Defense Council]. I must point out that ODECA, the Organization, because in comparison to the Central American parliament that they are trying to establish here, the ODECA and Condeca [word indistinct] very important. They established their legal principles in 1969. We are [word indistinct] at the OAS as well as in the United Nations. I think that it is important to discuss the ODECA issue.

[Murillo] What is ODECA?

[Regalado] [Words indistinct] things, but in the Central American parliament, it is made up by deputies [words indistinct]. The ODECA is headed by foreign ministers. Condeca would be the advisory organization for ODECA and the Central American parliament.

[Murillo] Do you think that Nicaragua would be upset by the reactivation of Condeca?

[Regalado] [Words indistinct] no. They are signatories of [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Regalado] Well, that involves political issues. My opinion is purely military. As for political and international strategy issues, the foreign minister has the last word.

[Question indistinct]

[Regalado] As the president himself said [words indistinct] Honduras is a country that advocates peace. We are willing to participate in any meeting to seek peace in Central America.

[Murillo] Do you think that all Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, want peace?

[Regalado] It is evident that all Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, advocate peace. I can firmly say that the core of the problem is that Nicaragua (?must) do what it promised at the OAS.

[Murillo] You have refused to voice your opinion on the U.S. stand toward Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan stand toward the great nation to the north.

[Regalado] Well, I cannot issue an opinion on that. I am not from the United States, I am a Honduran; that matter pertains to the United States.

[Murillo] What about the presence of contras in Honduras?

[Regalado] I repeat, this is a permanent problem. This existed during the Somoza government and exists now under the Sandinist government.

[Reporter] Gen Regalado Hernandez, do you believe in peace?

[Regalado] I firmly believe in peace.

[Reporter] Do you think that this summit could encourage this process?

[Regalado] At least that is how the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras feel. I cannot say anything specific about Nicaragua.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you something that relates to the Honduran Armed Forces [words indistinct]. However, in regard to the $100 million in aid, it was said that your institution is linked to the purchase of food for counterrevolutionaries. The international press reported on this. As a military commander, what can you say?

[Regalado] Above all, this is a political issue, because some factions oppose this kind of aid and, hence, they must voice disagreement.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA REVIEWS ESQUIPULAS, WEAPONS POLICY

PA272202 Managua International Service in Spanish 1735 GMT 27 May 86

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega in Managua on 26 May upon returning from Esquipulas, Guatemala -- recorded]

[Text] Undoubtedly, all the problems presented could not be solved during this meeting. This is but the beginning of a dialogue that will help us find a way out of this difficult situation through which Central America is passing. The Esquipulas statement, presented by President Cerezo yesterday, includes very important accords, such as continuing this forum of Central American presidents.

This forum is valuable for maintaining dialogue and communication at the highest level. The statement also expresses agreement on the establishment of a Central American parliament. This is also a very specific factor that contributes to a political reapprochement among the Central American countries. Other very important topics discussed during this meeting deal with democracy and pluralism. All of us agree that pluralism is necessary, but we disagreed on how to implement this pluralism. This is why we hold lengthy discussions. This is why we indicated in the statement heading that we have analyzed the areas of agreement and the differences. This is to say, there have been agreements and differences. We will not deceive ourselves now by thinking that there were only points of agreement. Not all was agreement. Yet, we agreed on the most fundamental and most important aspects, those that have to do with the need for peace, this forum of Central American presidents, and dialogue at these levels; aspects that deal with the effort for pluralism, the economic problems that affect us all, and the Contadora Group's pacification effort.

Now we touch upon the point of closest rapprochement among the Central American governments. We have established a point of rapprochement around Contadora and its negotiation effort. As we already well know, what we might term as 80 percent of the document has been approved and agreed upon by the Central American governments through Contadora. The remaining 20 percent is very important. This 20 percent is in the process of being discussed. It has not been definitely agreed upon. It has to do with the document's outstanding points; namely, Chapter 3 on military exercises, armaments, and elements of security. Contadora has set 6 June as the date for the signing of the document. This is also linked to the spirit of simultaneousness of Caraballeda. Nicaragua has been and still is willing to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June 6. We all agree on this. We are willing to sign the Contadora peace document on 6 June 6. We all agree that, as the document states, it is necessary to complete the discussions and reach accords on the remaining points on armaments, military exercises, security, and verification and control of the fulfillment of these accords. Those are the outstanding points. Then, we have to consider that the deadline is rather rigid.

In the Esquipulas statement, we stated our willingness to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, assuming its complete fulfillment and admitting that some aspects are to be settled, such as the national [words indistinct]. In other words, we did not want to set 6 June there. We concurred on this. At the outset it appeared to be proper to set 6 June, because this date had been set by Contadora. Later we tried to be more realistic, and we saw how inconvenient this date was. All the Central American presidents who met in Esquipulas agreed not to set the date of 6 June in the document, but to express their willingness to sign the document and conclude all the pending points. I feel we made considerable progress in this meeting regarding the discussion of the problems affecting us and the need to make an effort to overcome these problems. This effort will be realistic and specific. Because the main points pending for the completion of the Contadora document have to do with Chapter 3 on military exercises, armament, and security, Nicaragua presented a proposal during the latest Contadora meeting.

As Contadora maintains, this proposal calls for the proscription, eradication, and elimination of militay exercises. In this proposal, we mentioned a reasonable military balance of forces as the determining criterion for determining the military needs of each country regarding defense. We proposed to Contadora that Central Americans define the armaments that we could describe as offensive.

Honduras took its proposal; later, Costa Rica's proposal was heard; and then Guatemala's. There were a number of opposing proposals that were somewhat vague at that point. We took to Esquipulas what could be called a new effort which reinforces Nicaragua's proposal with substantive elements. This note was submitted to the Central American presidents so that the Central American governments and Armed Forces can use it as a starting point on which to base a discussion on armaments, maneuvers, military bases, and advisers. We explained and distributed the document. We do not want to create a controversy, but we do want to present it now publicly as another; concrete, specific effort by Nicaragua to advance in this discussion.

Our proposal reads as follows:

List of military matters that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to reduce, limit, regulate, and eliminate in the context of the current political negotiations to reach peace. We have presented a list of military matters that would be subjected to negotiation between Central American states.

What is the list?

1. All kinds of military aircraft. We are willing to discuss, negotiate, and seek agreement on the levels, elimination, reduction, or buildup pertaining to all kinds of military aircraft.
2. All kinds of military helicopters;
3. Military airports;
4. War tanks;
5. Heavy mortars of more than 120 mm;
6. Self-propelled anti-aircraft cannon;
7. Multiple missile launchers of more than 122 mm;
8. Artillery of more than 160 mm;
9. Self-propelled artillery;
10. Surface-to-surface missile launchers emplaced on warships;
11. Warships of more than 40 meters in length or more than 100 metric tons in displacement;
12. International military maneuvers;
13. Foreign military bases, and;
14. Foreign Military Advisers.

This is a 14-point list of military matters. They are very concrete and specific issues that we believe would be a starting point for beginning negotiations on armaments, military maneuvers, etc. This proposal seeks reciprocity from the Central American community. It seeks a just resolution to the military problems. It is not that Nicaragua will disarm, that Nicaragua will reduce, regulate, limit, and eliminate, but that all of the Central Americans will agree on this armament list. What armaments will we limit, which will we regulate, which will we eliminate?

Nicaragua is willing to discuss and negotiate this armaments list and to reach concrete agreements on controlling these armaments. We fully agree that this must be done with the corresponding verification and control mechanisms. An agreement like this cannot work without verification and control mechanisms.

This is a new effort by Nicaragua to contribute to Contadora's negotiation effort, to the desire for peace expressed by the Central American heads of state, so that we will resolve the point that is pending, Chapter Three of the Contadora Document. By resolving this chapter we will have completed the Contadora Document. We have already given this proposal to the Central American presidents. They have passed it on to the corresponding military chiefs. This is the proposal that the Nicaraguan delegation will take to Panama tomorrow, when the negotiations on the pending points will be resumed. That is what we had to explain.

TINOCO REMARKS ON RECENT CONTADORA MEETING

PA231843 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 May 86 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco by Xavier Reyes Alba; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Reyes Alba] Could you discuss what took place at the [Contadora] meeting in Panama, especially if you think there was a maneuver against Nicaragua?

[Tinoco] They tried to carry out a maneuver against Nicaragua, which was absolutely crude; it was a stupid maneuver. Why? Because initially Honduras presented a proposal that can only be described as a "Pentagon general's dream," while Guatemala and Costa Rica presented a proposal for "conciliation" that had really been devised by Honduras and El Salvador.

The game was to withdraw the Honduran proposal and adhere to the one proposed by Costa Rica and Guatemala, and then claim they, unlike Nicaragua, had been flexible, to place Nicaragua in a difficult situation in the eyes of international opinion and the media. They did not expect us to make a concrete, specific proposal, and that disrupted their plan.

[Reyes Alba] Did Contadora perceive the maneuver? Was Contadora aware of it?

[Tinoco] Definitely. All the Contadora members were totally aware that the Honduran proposal was so silly that it could not be a true proposal, but a part of a maneuver so as to subsequently approve the Costa Rican-Guatemalan one.

[Reyes Alba] One of the interesting aspects of the so-called proposal for conciliation is that Costa Rica ended up supporting and defending the realization of international military maneuvers in the region. Can you comment on this?

[Tinoco] Since Costa Rica and Guatemala had to support and formalize their own proposal, they ended up supporting and defending international military maneuvers in the region.

Since Costa Rica has always favored that position, the U.S. position, what is new is that it should have done so publicly.

[Reyes Alba] What can you say about the Guatemalan attitude?

[Tinoco] Another new development is Guatemala's participation in the meeting, or at least its delegation's participation. We are not sure if that meant a shift in the Guatemalan policy or whether this was just the position of the Guatemalan delegation that attended the meeting. In reality, the Guatemalan attitude is the sole novelty, because the Costa Rican attitude, along with that of Honduras and El Salvador, has always being aligned with U.S. interests.

[Reyes Alba] What has been Guatemala's attitude at these meetings?

[Tinoco] For 2 years, Guatemala adopted a really neutral attitude.

That is to say, on the one hand, there was the Nicaraguan position of defending the Nicaraguan revolution and on the other, the position of the Tegucigalpa bloc (Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador) which represented the U.S. interests; and then there was Guatemala, which was disassociated from both those positions. It was really a neutral position. For the first time, we feel that Guatemala is not neutral, but that it is aligned with the U.S. position, and that is a truly new development.

[Reyes Alba] Turning to the proposal made by Honduras, what was its content? What was behind it?

[Tinoco] The Honduran proposal, which we describe as a "Pentagon general's dream," calls for the disappearance of the militias and the reserves and the end of the Patriotic Military Service [SMP]. It is really a disarmament proposal. Only a Pentagon general dreams of entering Nicaragua without having a single shot fired.

That is why it was unacceptable. In addition, it proposes the holding of military maneuvers with 10,000 men. That means maneuvers with 10,000 troops without counting their rearguard. In other words, we are talking of military maneuvers with 30,000 men in Honduras. In addition, it proposes that they last 4 months. That is another dream of the Pentagon general.

[Reyes Alba] Regarding armaments, what exactly did they seek?

[Tinoco] Regarding armaments, the dream of the Pentagon generals is the establishment of limits on revolvers, grenades, and rifles. In other words, the Pentagon generals know that the Nicaraguan people are with the revolution and that they are going to fight any intervention.

In their dreams, they wish that not a single pistol would exist in Nicaragua, and that is why they propose the reduction of armaments, beginning with the pistols and rifles to the cannons.

[Reyes Alba] Strategically, what does such a proposal mean?

[Tinoco] What really differentiates us from the other Central American countries is that they have a strategic security. In other words, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica know that in the face of an intervention, let us hypothetically say from an extraregional force or an attack from Nicaragua, they will immediately have U.S. support.

Therefore, they have a strategic security that comes from the United States.

Nicaragua knows that to defend itself from foreign aggression, whether from the other Central American countries or from a U.S. invasion, Soviet or Cuban troops are not going to come here. Here we will depend on our resources, the rifles in the hands of the people. That is why Nicaragua's military doctrine is based on the concept of the armed people. Therefore, the people must be armed. Each able citizen must have a rifle to face either a combined aggression from Condeca [Central American Defense Council] -- now that it has begun to be revived -- or one from the United States.

That is the guarantee that will make the gringos think twice before intervening in Nicaragua. They know that they will have to pay a high political cost in terms of human lives and in economic terms.

With their Air Force and their sophisticated resources they can destroy the few subsonic airplanes that Nicaragua has. We do not even have supersonic planes. But the 300,000 or more rifles will remain intact and then there will be a confrontation between an M-16 in the hands of a U.S. soldier and an AK-47 in the hands of a Nicaraguan combatant.

That is why the people have to arm themselves for defense and be prepared.

[Reyes Alba] Were there really elements of conciliation in Costa Rica and Guatemala's proposal?

[Tinoco] The so-called conciliation was a last minute maneuver. They brought Costa Rica and Guatemala's proposal already prepared, and it was subsequently supported by Honduras and El Salvador.

When they saw that Nicaragua presented an impressive proposal, they described their proposal as one of "conciliation" in an attempt to nullify Nicaragua's proposal.

When they saw that they could not nullify Nicaragua's proposal because it was very strong, they were forced to admit that it was their proposal, and then Honduras and El Salvador joined it as had originally been planned.

Therefore, that proposal does not have anything resembling "conciliation" because of three fundamental elements:

1. It maintains the reduction and limitation of the offensive weapons, and that cannot be accepted by Nicaragua because it is our life insurance.

2. It proposes a military balance in armaments, in other words, that Honduras and Nicaragua should have the same strength when in fact Nicaragua's security problem is different from that of Honduras.

3. It proposes the holding of international military maneuvers with thousands of U.S. troops, something that is unacceptable.

That is not a proposal of conciliation, but part of the U.S. line which they help like puppets.

[Reyes Alba] There are two concepts in the way: that of security for everyone, which is what Nicaragua proposes, and that of disarmament, which is the dream of the Pentagon generals. Do you think that there can be a point of coincidence after all in the proposal?

[Tinoco] Our hope is that they will understand that this gives them security, in other words, not to touch the defensive weapons and to just negotiate the offensive weapons. This is advisable for the stability of the Central American countries. We know that they understand this and that they could accept it, but the problem lies in the pressure of the U.S. Government over these countries.

[Reyes Alba] What do you expect from the next meeting?

[Tinoco] We hope that they will bring some proposals to the next meeting regarding which arms must be negotiated and which arms do not need to be negotiated. However, it should be a serious proposal that states: Such weapons are really offensive, and they must be limited, and then we must try to reach an agreement.

We are not against the military strength table, the table of units. We are against the Guatemalan and Costa Rican proposal for a table of units which seeks to use the concept of a balance of forces. We agree with a table of units in which the concept of a reasonable balance of forces is applied, in other words, that each country define what offensive force or offensive weapons it will have in terms of its defense needs, in terms of the security problems it faces and the needs it has.

[Reyes Alba] What are we going to take to the next meeting?

[Tinoco] We will take a proposal on offensive weapons to be negotiated and a proposal on the system of units.

RAMIREZ TO DISCUSS CONTADORA EFFORTS IN MADRID

For reportage on the visit to Spain by Vice President Sergio Ramirez, including his talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, see the Spain section of the 28 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

3 OF 4 REBEL GROUPS COMPRISING BOS WITHDRAW

PA262147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] San Jose, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported in San Jose today that the anti-Sandinist Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] has lost the support of three of the four groups that comprised it.

The BOS was established in San Jose on 26 July 1985 with the support of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) that was led by Eden Pastora and by the Union Committee of Nicaraguan Workers and Peasants in Exile (Csocane).

The rebel organization was also comprised of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professionals in Exile (CPNE) and the National Rescue and Conciliation Movement (MRCN).

The combatants of Pastora, the peasants, and the professionals have withdrawn their support from the BOS because it does not favor the unity of the Nicaraguans, their spokesmen stated. The BOS began to disintegrate a week ago with the disavowal of Eden Pastora by six ARDE commanders and the withdrawal of the ARDE delegate, Jose Davila, to join the Forces of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, affiliated with the FDN.

The disintegration became a reality today with the announcement by the union committee and the professionals that they are withdrawing from the organization. The essential reasons for reaching this final decision "have been the lack of political leadership and ARDE's withdrawal" from the BOS, according to the union leadership comprised of Carlos Pilarte, Miguel Escudero, and Julio Morales.

The representatives of the professionals justified their decision by "the maneuvers that are being carried out against the unity of the Nicaraguans."

The MRCN which was founded in San Jose in June 1983, has returned to its original level under the presidency of Alfredo Cesar, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank during the first few months of the Sandinist regime.

RODRIGUEZ BEGINS OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY

PA270254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 86

[Report via telephone by Mario Nelson Marquez from Montevideo]

[Text] The mayor of Montevideo today handed the keys of the city to Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez during an event held in the Uruguayan capital's old town hall.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Montevideo yesterday amid winter temperatures, under a bright sun and clear blue skies. He was met not only by Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo,Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and other ranking officials, as corresponds to his high office, but also by the people, who spontaneously crowded onto the balconies of Montevideo's Carrasco Airport. Many Uruguayans, particularly youths, waved their arms in a gesture of welcome to say that despite the interruption of diplomatic ties of 21 years, the Uruguayan and Cuban people were always united.

Today, after these diplomatic relations have been restored for several months,the visit by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is termed important and positive by leaders of all the political sectors, including Roberto Asiain, president of the Chamber of Deputies International Relations Committee and member of the ruling Colorado Party.

Upon his arrival, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the visit will attempt to strengthen relations between the peoples -- which have always existed -- and the governments, which, he said, are now excellent.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The needs and historical requirements of Latin America demand a unity that includes Uruguay and Cuba. This return to Montevideo after the dark period this country lived through and the democratic recovery it has achieved fills me with satisfaction and hope. [end recording]

The visit by the Cuban vice president includes meetings with Uruguayan Government authorities, legislative international relations committees, authorities of all the political parties and universities,and leaders of the media. The outstanding meeting will naturally be with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, to whom Rodriguez will hand a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Meets With Sanguinetti

FL272056 Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1402 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti had a private 1-hour meeting today at government headquarters in Montevideo with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Rodriquez arrived Sunday, and at the end of his meeting with Sanguinetti he said that the conversation centered around the Central American problem. We have common expectations that what occurred in Esquipulas and the declaration made by the Central American presidents will continue the important negotiations in assuring solution to a problem that cannot be resolved by confrontation, said the vice president.

After the interview, the Uruguayan president held a luncheon for the Cuban delegation. Rodriguez will hold a conference at the University of Uruguay today.

Receives Medal

FL271544 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In Montevideo Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was bestowed with a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Uruguay's capital city. Later, Rodriguez met with Uruguay's main opposition political leaders and attended an official dinner hosted by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

FURTHER ON YUGOSLAV SECRETARY'S OFFICIAL VISIT

FL231817 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Official talks began late this morning between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca Peoli. Also participating in the meeting were the two countries' respective delegations including Minrex [Ministry of Foreign Relations] vice presidents and Dragoslav Peic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, as well as the two countries' ambassadors.

Attends Cocktail Party

FL232322 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and foreign minister, today hosted a cocktail party honoring Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the delegation accompanying him in his official visit in Cuba. Deputy ministers, department directors and chiefs, and other foreign ministry officials attended, as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba who greeted the foreign minister of that fraternal country.

Meets With Risquet

FL241324 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] In Havana, Jorge Risquet, Politburo and secretariat member, has received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], who is in Havana on an official visit. The talk took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere and during the talk both leaders stressed with satisfaction the good relations between the Communist Party of Cuba and the LCY.

CABRISAS ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES

FL230142 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Today in Brasilia Cuba called on the developing countries to show political will and implement a common strategy aimed at guaranteeing the objectives of the global system of trade preferences with other countries. Speaking at the Group of the 7 negotiating committee meeting, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas noted the serious situation of the under-developed countries' economies. He pointed out that unequal trade, increasing protectionism of industrialized countries, and low exports prices are among the main causes of that situation.

ELECTION VOTE COUNT COMPLETED, PRSC WINS

Balaguer Proclaims Himself Winner

PA271735 Paris AFP on Spanish 1540 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 May (AFP) -- Joaquin Balaguer, presidential candidate for the opposition, today proclaimed himself the winner in the Friday, 16 May, general elections. He also defined his idea of national unity government and called on his party members to celebrate the victory by taking to the streets on Sunday.

Not following the usual procedure, Balaguer proclaimed his victory in writing in a two-page paid advertisement that was published in today's morning newspapers. The proclamation is signed by Balaguer and Vice-President-Elect Carlos Morales Troncoso.

Balaguer's proclamation came 36 hours after the Central Electoral Board completed its preliminary vote count that gave Balaguer a 43,226 (2.10 percent) lead over Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate for the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD, social democrat).

The vote count remained at a standstill for a weak as the result of Majluta's charges against Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo, president of the Central Electoral Board, and another of the board members.

In statements published by the press today, Majluta said that he will wait 48 hours before expressing his opinion on the preliminary count done by the Central Electoral Board.

The proclamation states that, with the victory proclamation of the Socialist Christian Reformist Party (PRSC, conservative), a new era of progress and real social justice has begun.

The proclamation continues to state that the main goal of the new government, to be sworn in on 16 August, will be to achieve a better standard of living for the Dominicans in a country where the rights of the people will include their right to eat, employment, adequate health services,and good education.

Meanwhile, a communique released by Balaguer's press office states that the national unity government, to which the president-elect committed himself to during last Thursday's meeting with Majluta,must be understood in terms that he will make a government "open" to the participation of all Dominicans capable of offering something in benefits of the people. The communique adds that there will be no political or ideological discrimination.

Another communique states that Balaguer aleady considers the results of the preliminary vote done by the electoral board challenged by Majluta, as "unchangeable," despite the fact that during a meeting with Majluta, Balaguer had agreed to demand the appointment of a new Central Electoral Board.

As a result of this, Balaguer has called on all the members of his party -- who until now have remained silent -- to express their joy by taking to the streets.

The 78-year-old president-elect chose Sunday, 1 June, as the day for the celebration. On 1 June 1966 Balaguer won his first elections, and this opened the doors for three consecutive terms that ended in 1978 when he was defeated by the PRD.

Majluta Concedes Defeat

PA280105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 May (AFP) -- Jacobo Majluta, presidential candidate of the ruling PRD this afternoon admitted the electoral victory of Joaquin Balaguer of the PRSC in the May general elections.

During a news conference at his office in the Senate, of which he is president, Majluta added that he had conveyed his congratulations to Balaguer.

With this acknowledgement of defeat Majluta closed the post-electoral crisis that lasted more than 10 days.

Balaguer proclaimed his victory through a written statement that appeared in today's morning newspapers.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

FL240113 Bridgetown CANA in English 0018 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, May 23, CANA -- China today signed a two million dollar (one EC dollar -- 37 cents U.S.) agreement with Antigua and Barbuda covering agricultural development and housing. The accord involves continuation of an agricultural assistance project and establishment of a low-cost housing programme.

Antigua and Barbuda's Economic Development Minister Lester Bird, who signed the agreement with China's Vice-Minister for Foreign Relations and Trade Lu Xwejian, said government had also requested that the Chinese agricultural technical team continue working here for another two years. Bird said this matter along provision of modern agricultural equipment would be among issues to be raised when a delegation from the Chinese mission in Barbados makes a visit here within the next two months. [sentence as received]

Bird said discussions with the Chinese minister covered the international political situation, terrorism and how it affected nations, the breakdown of multilateralism at the United Nations and South Africa and its apartheid system.

Deputy Prime Miniter Bird said China was prepared to help poorer countries as a friend and brother, and not as an imperial superpower, taking over where others had left off. Lu Xwejian said China was developing and would like the co-operation which had started with Antigua and Barbuda and the rest of the Caribbean to continue.

BARBADOS

CANDIDATES WRAP UP CAMPAIGN WITH SPEECHES

FL271752 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The prime minister of Barbados, Bernard St John, gave his final pre-election broadcast speech last night, a speech that came 3 days before general elections in Barbados. Sunday night, the head of the opposition party, Errol Barrow gave his final pre-election speech, in which he promised to crack down on drug smuggling.

GRENADA

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS WITHIN NEW NATIONAL PARTY

FL272122 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 27 CANA -- Nearly 18 months after it swept the polls in general elections here, Grenada's New National Party (NNP) has shown signs of some strains in its ranks, although party leaders believe it is stronger than ever. The resignation of former Junior Education Minister Kenny Lalsingh from the NNP came as no real surprise, having earlier been removed from his cabinet post and having been suspended from the NNP for four years.

Lalsingh was accused of misappropriating state cement for his own use, and was suspended from the party for publicly criticising Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. He has since joined Marcel Peters to form a two-member opposition side in the 15-seat parliament of Grenada, hardly posing any immediate threat to the NNP, but promising to work as hard as possible to see that democracy prevails.

But NNP General [as received] Dr Keith Mitchell said that the party is better off without Lalsingh, and added that the entire episode demonstrated that the party had developed solid rules that deal with dissent. The Lalsingh incident was the first open division in the NNP which is really an alliance of three separate political parties, put together on Union Island in the Grenadines three months before the 1984 election. But there have been indications that beneath the surface, there have been some trying moments for the party in the period it has held power.

The party last year battled some dissent in its ranks over the fate of two senior legal officers who acknowledged accepting money from the United States for presenting an extradition case on Washington's behalf in the courts here, against trade unionist Chester Humphrey. Accepting the money was not a violation of any specific laws, but was contrary to convention, and there was some pressure in the NNP and the government for the removal of the officers. But, with Prime Minister Blaize out of the island, his de facto deputy, Ben Jones, insisted that since no laws were violated, the officers need not be dismissed.

The party and government apparently rode out the turbulence generated by the incident, and earlier this year resolved the potentially divisive issue of a deputy political leader to Blaize. Former University of the West Indies law lecturer, Dr Francis Alexis was narrowly elected to the number two slot in the NNP, and proposals by Blaize for a second deputy leader to accommodate George Brizan, leader of one of the three parties in the NNP, were put aside. The number two position in the NNP assumes rather more significance than it probably does elsewhere in the region because of continuing rumours about the precise state of Blaize's health. At nearly 70 years old, Blaize has travelled twice to the United States in less than a year for medical treatment, most of it radio [as received] therapy at the Walter Reed Army Medical Centre in Maryland. This has sparked rumours that he is seriously ill, and could well relinquish his position. But he has personally dismissed these rumours, and returned home from the U.S. recently to resume his full responsibility.

At the back of the minds of most observers is the protracted difficulty Blaize, Alexis, and Brizan experienced in hammering out of alliance of their three political parties. It took intense pressure from leaders of those Caribbean countries that took part in the 1983 invasion of Grenada on the three to glue together the NNP which successfully contested the December 1984 elections. The alliance was not finally consumated until August 1984 -- three months prior to the elections. And it took a weekend summit on the Grenadine holiday island of Union to do the job.

JAMAICA

PNP LEADS POLLS; SLIGHT JLP SUPPORT INCREASE

FL271644 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A new poll in Jamaica shows the opposition People's National Party [PNP] continuing to lead the ruling Jamaican Labor Party [JLP] of Prime Minister Edward Seaga. The poll found that there has been a slight increase in support for the ruling JLP since the last poll was taken in December.